SPAIN

The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXI. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1898. NO. 6

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE CIVIL CASES DISPOSED OF BY THE JURY.

Final Proceedings of the January Term, which Adjourned Last Week.—The Verdicts in the Cases Tried.

In the case of Alice Garbrick vs. J. B. Gentzel for damages, a verdict was rendered by the jury on Friday morning in favor of the plaintiff for six cents.

George Garbrick vs. J. B. Gentzel; plea not guilty. Two cases settled.

John F. Potter, administrator of etc. of George Mc. Potter vs. The Union Central Life Insurance Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio; continued.

Calvin Davidson vs. Harriet Stere, Priscilla Stere and Ellis Stere; plea not guilty. Three cases, one against each of the above named defendants; settled.

Milesburg Building & Loan Association, now to the use of James Lincoln Miller vs. Wm. Miller, Geo. W. F. Miller, Sarah Miller, Mary Butler, J. Lincoln Miller, John Miller and Curtin Miller, heirs of James S. Miller, deceased. No defence was made and a verdict was taken in favor of the plaintiff for $991.98.

Harry M. Carlisle vs. L. C. Bullock; plea not guilty; settled.

John P. Harris, use of Linnie Benner vs. Frank P. Blair, surviving administrator of etc., of Wm. H. Blair, deceased; no defence was made and a verdict rendered in favor of the plaintiff for $600.25.

Lehigh Valley Coal Co. vs. Anthony S. Mayes; plea not guilty. No defence was made and a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the land described in the writ.

Mary C. Treaster vs. J. W. Mitterling, administrator of etc. of John Mitterling, deceased. This action is brought to recover for taking care of and nursing John Mitterling, who was suffering from chronic bronchitis from the latter part of November, 1894, to March 1895, or about eighteen weeks, at $10.00 per week. The defendant alleges that the plaintiff and her family lived in defendants house rent free, and had free use of fire wood, cows and chickens, for which she had contracted to attend to Mr. Mitterling. Verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $51.71.

Local Institute at Boalsburg.

The Teachers' Local Institute held at Boalsburg, Friday evening and Saturday last, was considered a great success by all who attended. The session was called Friday evening by the President, after which a very eloquent address of welcome was made by the Rev. Leisher and replied to by County Supt. Gramley. The speakers of the evening, Dr. M. G. Benedict, of State College, gave an interesting and instructive lecture which was very well received, on the Formation of Habits.

Saturday's session—morning and afternoon—were well occupied by the discussion of various questions of common interest, by the teachers of the District. Throughout the entire Institute much enthusiasm was shown and the time was entirely too short to accommodate all who wished to speak. There were about forty public school teachers present, and at each session the citizens filled completely the Methodist church, so kindly loaned for the occasion. Prof. Meyer added not a little to the Institute by his conduct of the musical part of the program. Centre Hall was pretty much in evidence, furnishing the presiding officer and opening not less than three of the discussions.

At the close of the afternoon session it was decided to hold an Institute at Centre Hall, March 4 and 5, under the direction of a commiteee, of which F. A. Foreman is chairman. Efforts are being made to make this last more successful even than the one held at Boalsburg. Dr. Colfelt, of State College, and Prof. Meyer, of Boalsburg, will probably be present and add materially to the program; but in any event a complete program will doubtless be printed by the committee in due time.

Big Fire at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg had a big fire last night. A storeage warehouse and other buildings were burned. An explosion of whisky blew out the walls, covering about 30 persons, and 8 lives are known to have been lost.

The Golden Secret of Long Life.

Keep the head cool, the feet warm and the bowels open. Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves is a Vegetable preparation and acts as a natural laxative, and is the greatest remedy ever discovered for the Cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all Blood, Liver and Kidney Diseases. Call on G. H. Long, Spring Mills, sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

HASTINGS FILES A PROTEST.

The Governor Criticises the Capital Commission and asks that Plans be Changed

Governor Hastings addressed a letter to State Treasurer B. J. Haywood, Secretary of the Capitol Building commission, last week protesting against awarding any contract for the erection of a new Capitol under the terms and conditions issued by the commission and the plans and specifications accompanying them. The Governor states that if the contractor were to provide all the materials and perform the work in exact compliance with every detail, the building would neither be complete, fireproof, nor ready for the use of the next Legislature as required by the act of April 14, 1897. The plans, specifications and proposals contemplate a building manifestly incomplete, both structurally and architecturally.

"The specifications provide for marble facings on only two sides of the building." Governor Hastings adds, "the two end walls to be of rough brick without windows. To have two ends faced with rough common brick would be a monstrosity, unless it is intended to add additional wings and to make the Capitol building part of a greater structure for which no appropriation has been made. Although your plans and prospective show a massive and imposing dome, yet your specifications provide for no dome whatever."

The Governor calls attention to the fact that much of the woodwork will be "temporary," notwithstanding the fact that the contractor must give a bond for the completion of the work November 15. He says if the work be temporary, the permanent work will take place after November 15. The executive says plastering of the Senate and House chambers, the rotunda and some of the other rooms will be omitted; that no provision is made for heating and ventilation, nor for gas or electric lighting. He takes the ground that unless these things are provided for in the original contract, the commission cannot let separate contracts for them hereafter. He argues that the commission is not authorized to make a contemporary structure requiring further appropriations of money to complete, neither has it authority to make the building a fractional part of a larger building. That work belongs to the General Assembly.

The Governor, in conclusion, urges the commission to so modify their plans and specifications as to require a complete fireproof building, adequate for the use of the General Assembly, to the end that no stain may come upon the honor and sound judgment of the men selected by the people of the State as their trustees to perform this responsible duty.

Centre County Candidates.

For congress, Col. J. L. Spangler is the avowed candidate in the Democratic party; J. C. Meyer is hot after the state senatorial nomination; Jas. Schofield and Robert Foster both are trying for a return to the legislature; H. A. McKee and M. I. Gardner have announced as candidates for the nomination for prothonotary, and Wm. G. Runkle and W. H. Walker both want to be district attorney.

In the Republican ranks the appointment of Gen. W. F. Reeder has put a quietus on his aspirations for the congressional nomination, and this time that office is going a begging. P. E. Womelsdorff, ex-member of the legislature, has announced himself as a candidate for the state senate. E. F. Townsend, Harry R. Curtin, John A. Daley and William Shortlidge are all aspirants for the legislature honors. H. C. Quigley is trying for district attorney, and for prothonotary there are as yet no aspirants.—Bellefonte correspondent to the Pittsburg *Gazette*.

Ten Days in a Trance.

At Morris, Clearfield county, on Sunday, January 23, Eva Winder went to church to attend protracted religious services. During the sermon she apparently fell asleep, but at the conclusion of the services could not be awakened. Physicians all that night worked to restore her to consciousness, but without avail. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday the doctors continued their efforts. On Friday the physicians applied an electric battery and succeeded in awakening her. She at once proclaimed that she had had been in heaven. However, before she was able to tell much of her experience, she again fell asleep, and latest reports state that she is yet in that condition, although ten days have passed since food or drink has passed her lips.

For Rent.

Store room, and four rooms on second floor of building suitable for dwelling; will rent all together, or separately. A good opening for a bakery and confectionery. Apply to

MRS. MARY A. DINGES,
feb3-2t Centre Hall, Pa.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Heavy Rains and Snows Will Fall in Northern States.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent from February 6th to 10th and 12th to 16th.

The next disturbance will reach the Pacific coast about the 16th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 17th, great central valleys 18th to 20th, eastern states 21st.

A warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 16th, great central valleys 18th, eastern states 20. A cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 19th, great central valleys 21st, eastern states 23d.

Temperature of the week ending February 16th will average about normal in the Northern and above in the southern states. The rainfall of that week will be about normal in the northern and above in the southern states.

A climax in the weather will occur in the southern states about the 14th to 18th, resulting in great disturbances. One feature of this great weather disturbance will be a hot wave with unusually hot temperatures. Before the apex of this hot wave the temperature will go up very rapidly, and following it the temperature will go down with no less rapidity.

The cool wave following it is not expected to go very low. Short, heavy rains will occur during this disturbance and severe storms are probable.

A similar climax in the weather will occur in the northern states from the 6th to the 10th. A high temperature wave, a general thaw, followed by a great fall in temperature from 7th to 10th. During this great fall in temperature heavy rains and snows will fall in the northern states, particularly east of the Mississippi.

The test forecast for January temperature at Chicago continues to be a success up to this time, 28th. The notable features of this forecast, which have been well verified, are: Cold at beginning of the month, very warm 11th to 13th, gradually colder to 28th. In bulletin of January 1 it was also announced that "about the upper lakes and along the Mississippi river January will average warmer than usual."

Institute at Millheim.

Teachers' Local Institute, District No. 1, will hold a session in the Town hall, at Millheim, February 18 and 19, 1898. The following is the order of exercises:

FRIDAY EVENING—7 P. M.

Music. Prayer. Music. Introductory remarks by the Chairman, G. I. Yearick. Music. Lecture by Dr. M. G. Benedict, State College; subject, "Habits." Music.

SATURDAY MORNING, 9 A. M.

Music. Prayer. Music. "How can we make the subject of Grammar more interesting to our pupils?"—W. P. Hosterman and H. C. Rothrock. Roll Call. Music. "Should music be regularly taught as a branch of study, in our public schools?"—W. A. Brown and E. R. Wolf. Music. "Why should the School Director be a representative man of the district?"—J. F. Garthoff and H. A. Detwiler. Music. Question Box. Noon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Exercises will be opened by D. M. Wolf and S. M. Weber, upon the subject: "How can parents be induced to visit the schools, and co-operate with the teacher more earnestly in the work of education?" Roll Call. Music. "How I teach Reading."—E. T. Williams and J. N. Moyer. Music. "Should the course of study in our rural schools be extended to include the teaching of agriculture?"—W. H. Limbert and C. E. Royer. Question Box. Music. Adjournment.

Teachers will please bring song book, used at late county institute, with them. Teachers who for any reason cannot fulfil the appointments assigned them in this program, should notify the secretary at once. Arrangements will be made for the entertainment of all teachers.

D. R. Foreman, Secretary; H. C. Rothrock and D. R. Foreman, Committee.

To Our Customers.

Chamberlain's Cough remedy is the best cough syrup we have ever used ourselves or in our families. W. H. King, Isaac P. King, and many others in this vicinity, have also pronounced it the best. All we want is for people to try it and they will be convinced. Upon honor, there is no better that we have ever tried, and we have used many kinds.—R. A. BLAKE & SON, General Merchants, Big Tunnel, Va. Sold by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to Cure. 25

WASHINGTON LETTER.

McKINLEY WILL NOT RECOGNIZE CUBA.

Congress Must Keep Hands Off, and not a Man Dare Oppose the President.—Trouble in Store for Reed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Bossing is catching. Mr. McKinley is now trying his hand at bossing Congress, or to be more exact, the Republicans in Congress. Each Republican has been notified that the administration does not intend to recognize the belligerence of the Cubans, nor to intervene, either peaceably or by force, so long as present conditions continue to exist in Cuba, and that every Republican who seeks in any manner to agitate the question in Congress will be considered an anti-administration man, and be so treated by the President. How is that for a bit of high handed muzzling? Senator Mason, of Illinois, is one of the Republicans who does'nt intend to be muzzled on the Cuban question. He says he will this week offer a resolution instructing the President to demand peace in Cuba, which he believes he can bring about at once, and he added: "Something must be done, and I will at least give the Senate a chance to do a lot of talking. It is a shame that our government permits such a state of affairs to exist in Cuba."

There is a probability that Mr. McKinley and the Czar of the House may lock horns over the latter's program for the House. Mr. McKinley wishes the House to pass a financial bill carrying out some of the recommendations of his message, and Mr. Reed has said that the House should not pass a financial bill. If Mr. McKinley does not back down, there is likely to be a hot time in the old House.

Czar Reed will soon have another fight on his hands. He has said that no river and harbor bill should be passed by the House at this session, but the committee is going right ahead preparing a bill and by a judicious distribution of appropriations, it is believed that enough votes can be secured to pass the bill regardless of the Czar, and its members say the attempt to do so will certainly be made.

Representative Terry, of Ark., tersely stated a great truth, during the little debate in the House which accompanied the attempt by Democrats to get action upon a bill to compel the administration to bid up to the full indebtedness, principal and interest, of the Kansas Pacific Railway, when it is sold, when in reply to a taunt from Representative Dalzell, of Pa., that he only wanted to have government ownership of railroads, he said: "We had better have government ownership of railroads, than railroad ownership of government." During the same debate, Representative Bailey, of Texas, said: "On this side we believe the government can collect the debt, and as a prudent creditor that it should collect every dollar of it." The Republicans oppose his legislation on the ground that the President already has sufficient power. It is to prevent the abuse of that power by a settlement that will not include full payment of principal and interest that the Democrats desire the legislation.

Representative Norton, of Ohio, who sharply criticized the present pension law and its administration was taken to task by Representative Ray, of N. Y., who charged him with attacking the Pension Bureau and the administration. After denying that he had attacked either the President or the Commissioner of Pensions, Mr. Norton turned to Mr. Ray and said: "With due amenities and courtesies of debate, if the gentleman says that I did, he lies in his throat." Mr. Ray did not reply, and nobody looks for a pistols and coffee for two sequel. Times have changed.

Although a considerable number of Senators had made personal requests of Mr. McKinley to allow Mrs. Kenna, widow of the late Senator Kenna, to remain postmaster at Charleston, W. Va., Mr. McKinley has ignored those requests and in response to the demand of Senator Elkins has nominated Mr. O. A. Petty to succeed Mrs. Kenna. But Mr. Petty will have to be confirmed by the Senate before he gets that office, and present indications are that he will not find that altogether easy.

At a conference of silver Republicans and Populists, attended by every Senator and Representative of both parties, the plan for a general co-operation in the Congressional Campaign with the Democrats was unanimously ratified. It was also the unanimous sentiment that Mr. Bryan was the logical candidate of the allied silver forces in 1900. It was also decided that ex-Representative Towne, chairman of the silver Republican National Committee, should be sent to Oregon, where the Congressional election will be held in June, to aid in carrying out the co-operation plans in that State.

Representative Williams, of Miss., has fattened the contents of the pigeon holes of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs by offering a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for all the information in his possession as to the progress made by Spain in its attempts to get the Cubans to accept autonomy and the condition of the reconcentrados (non-combatants) of Cuba. The resolution is timely and ought to be acted upon, but there is little hope that it will be. Nothing can get before the House without the Czar's O. K.

CALIFORNIA.

Personally-Conducted Tour Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The next Personally-Conducted Tour to California via the Pennsylvania Railroad will leave New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg by the "Golden Gate Special" on Wednesday, February 16, stopping at the Great Mammoth Cave and New Orleans during the Mardi Gras Carnival. Four weeks will be allowed on the Pacific Coast. Returning, stops will be made at Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, (Garden of the Gods,) Denver, Chicacago, etc. Round-trip rate, including transportation, meals, carriage drives, hotel accommodations, and Pullman accommodations en route, and Pullman berth Los Angeles to San Francisco, and transportation in California, $335.00 from all stations east of Pittsburg; with hotel accommodations, meals, transfers, and carriage drives through California for four weeks, $125.00 additional. An experienced chaperon will accompany the party for the benefit of the lady tourists.

For itineraries and full information, apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. feb3-2t

A Progressive Newspaper.

The *Times* has a larger circulation by many thousands than any other daily newspaper published in Pittsburg. This is admitted even by its competitors. The reasons for it are not hard to find. The *Times* is a tireless newsgatherer, is edited with extreme care, spares no expense to entertain and inform its readers. It prints all the news in compact shape, caring always more for quality than quantity. It keeps its columns clean, but at the same time bright. Nothing that is of human interest is overlooked by it. It aims to be reliable rather than sensational. It believes in the gospel of get there, but it gets there with due respect for the facts. Test any department of it you choose—political, religious, markets, sporting, editorial, society, near town news—and you'll find the *Times* may be depended upon. $3 a year, 6 cents a week.

More Alaska Gold Discoveries.

Rich strikes are reported to have been made in the Klondike, and men just from Dawson say that a stampede from Dawson to the new fields seems imminent. Two new creeks have been discovered. One is in the Klondike River district. Here the ground shows 40 cents to the pan, with seven feet of pay dirt to work.

The richest creek is in the Indian river district, in the same vicinity. Eighty cents a pan was found in this district a few inches below the surface, with bed rock many feet below. This is said to equal anything found at first on Bonanza or Eldorado.

Great Bargains.

Great Bargains in Fancy Shirts, Sweaters, Neckwear and Hats. We have too much stock in the above named goods. We have determined to dispose of at half price. Some rare patterns; some choice styles; some nobby shapes among them. Few Overcoats and Storm Coats left. Hurry along for rare Bargains. Spring goods are here.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte.

Hurt Internally.

David Treaster, tenant on John Spicher's farm west of Old Fort, received internal injuries last Friday while assisting in repairing a road that the funeral cortege with the body of his father, Irvin Treaster, who died last Wednesday, near Potters Mills, could safely pass. David slipped on the ice, and he was taken to his home. At times his condition has been serious.

Mr. F. C. Helbig, a prominent druggist of Lynchburg, Va., says: "One of our citizens was cured of rheumatism of two years standing, by one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This liniment is famous for its cures of rheumatism; thousands have been delighted with the prompt relief which it affords. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills, and H F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Every minute, every minute
Has the whole of living in it.
Some one's crying,
Some one's born,
Some one's dying,
Old and worn.
Some one's laughing,
Some one's fed,
Some one's chafing,
Some one's dead.
Some one's hearing
Love confessed,
Some one's jeering
Some one's jest,
Some one's sorry,
Some one's worry
Drives him mad.
Every minute, every minute
Has the whole of living in it.

Tom Hall.

All who wanted it had a fine chance at a fine ice crop.

The esteemed wife of A. S. Kerlin, of this place, is on the sick list, we regret to learn.

Have your sale advertised in the Reporter and it will be seen in all parts of the county.

At Coburn, last Friday morning, the thermometer registered 8 below zero, at this place 4 below.

The mildness since Monday has taken the slip and the slide out of the excellent sleighing.

A piece of beef lodged in the throat of Jon. Hellenger, of Lancaster county, and choked him to death.

M. I. Gardner, of Bellefonte, has his name announced in this issue as a Democratic candidate for prothonotary.

The firm of Harter & Campbell, furniture, at Millheim, has dissolved and the business will be carried on by S. Campbell.

J. H. Bibby, years ago landlord of the Spring Mills House, is about to take charge of the popular Irvin house at Lock Haven.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, for Sunday, Feb. 13: At Centre Hall, at 7 p. m.; at St. Johns at 10 a. m.; at Georges valley at 2 p. m.

The lovers of good sleighing have had all they could wish in the past three weeks—sleighing has been excellent in all parts of the county.

One of the oldest citizens of Clearfield county, Henry Breth, who married a third time recently, on Sunday last was presented with his 25th child.

Willis Holley, colored, formerly of this place, has gone to Punxsutawny, where he has obtained a situation as a hotel porter, at $4.50 per week and board.

La Grippe.—Since La Grippe has been prevalent in this country, there has been found but one Specific, Dr. Humphreys' "77". For sale by all druggists, 25c.

Henry Dotts, of Glen Hope, while passing through a field on Thursday night on his way to the residence of his father, fell in a fit and froze to death before his condition was discovered. He was aged about 50 years.

Daniel W. Reynolds, formerly proprietor of the Centre Hall meat market, has been appointed post-master at Reedsville—surely a good appointment, and the Reporter extends congratulations, Dan.

We regret to learn that C. P. Hewes, Esq., of Bellefonte, intends locating at Erie, Pa. Charles had many friends in this county and was a good attorney. His departure will be generally regretted and he will take with him the best wishes of a host of friends.

The new capitol building commission is hitting back at Gov. Hastings with lots of heavy; dashes of pepper. The Governor has applied for a preliminary injunction to restrain the commission from proceeding to erect a capitol costing more than the half million dollars fixed by the act.

Prosperity! oh, prosperity! A little army of unemployed men occupied the streets leading to the State house at Boston, all night on 6th, to be on hand when the doors opened next morning, ready to register for civil service examinations in the mechanical department. Many had been without work for months. They were admitted in order, and the 500 names which were all that could be taken were soon recorded. More than 1,000 were turned away.

The very readable series of papers which Edward Everett Hale is writing for The Outlook continues to grow in interest. That printed in the February Magazine Number deals with Lowell's life and friendships in college, and contains some examples of his poetic work when he was one of the editors of "Harvardiana." Dr. Hale in this installment tells the true story of Lowell's suspension from college just before graduation, about which for many years absurd and absolutely unfounded stories have been circulated. The true cause of the suspension was simply and solely young Lowell's lack of regularity in the attendance upon the college chapel exercises. ($3 a year. The Outlook Company, 13 Astor Place, New York.)

BOSTON'S BIG LOSS.

Blizzard in That City More Destructive Than Fire.

MANY WERE DROWNED.

Wrecks Dot the Coast From Cape Ann to Cape Cod—The Loss to Property on Land by the Storm Was Tremendous—Horses Electrocuted in the Streets by Falling Trolley Wires.

A despatch from Boston, says:—At least twenty-one persons were drowned and $2,000,000 loss was inflicted by the blizzard that swept over New England Monday night and Tuesday.

Four unidentified bodies lie in the coroner's office at Gloucester. Five more are in Lynn, brought over from Little Nahant, where the schooner Charles H. Briggs was wrecked. Twelve unidentified bodies are at Baker's Island, in Salem harbor. They, too, while in life, must have manned some of the schooners that were lost in Gloucester harbor. That there are others in the waters of the bay seems almost certain.

Wreckage is strewn up and down the coast from Cape Ann to Cape Cod. Thirty schooners were wrecked in Massachusetts bay.

On land the loss to property by the storm was tremendous. While many horses were killed in the streets of Boston, electrocuted by falling trolley wires, no human being was struck.

Twenty-four hours elapsed before direct telegraphic communication was restored between Boston and the remainder of the world.

The cost of the storm in Boston is estimated as follows:

Boston Elevated Railway Co., $224,000; City of Boston, $80,000; Western Union Telegraph Co., $20,000; Postal Telegraph Co., $10,000; Long Distance Telephone Co., $5,000; New England Telephone Co., $10,000; Electric light companies, $4,000; Fire losses, due to disabled equipment and defective wires, $100,000; Steam railroads, damage to property and loss of income, $125,000; Loss to shipping interests about $250,000; Loss to Boston's business interest, about $600,000; total, about $1,500,000.

Swept by a Huge Wave.

The pilot-boat Varuna has arrived, after an awful experience in the storm, in which Capt. William H. Fairfield was severely injured. At 10 o'clock Monday night the Varuna put Pilot McMillan aboard the Cunard steamer Catalonia and then headed out into the bay. The southeasterly hurricane soon afterward swept over the bay and the pilot boat was tossed fearfully.

Captain Fairfield was the only pilot lef on the boat and he was standing in the cockpit aft. Suddenly and without warning a great wave swept over the Varuna's stern, throwing Captain Fairfield over the binnacle. He was nearly unconscious when picked up. Three of his ribs were broken and he was also hurt on the shoulder.

These Vessels Escaped.

Among the other arrivals was the steamer Saturn, Captain Wiley, from Newport News, with the barge Lone Star in tow. After passing Highland Light Monday the vessel was sheltered under Race Point, where she remained during the blizzard and was uninjured. Both the steamer and barge were heavily iceclad.

Gale and Snow at Vineyard Haven.

The first information from Vineyard Haven since the storm was received Wednesday. It states that a violent easterly gale, with a velocity of 55 miles an hour, swept over that section Monday night and caused extremely high tide. Telegraph and telephone lines were prostrated and considerable damage was done along the water front. A fleet of vessels harbored at the Vineyard lay safely at their anchorage. The tug Ice King, with a wrecking scow and apparatus, was obliged to abandon the scow, which was left with two men on board. The fate of the men is unknown.

BOTH TRIED SUICIDE.

Double Attempt to End Life at Washington.

A dispatch from Washington, D. C., says:—The suicidal mania attacked Walter Taylor, a Treasury clerk, and his 20-year-old daughter Lucy.

Miss Taylor has been in ill-health for some time past, and her illness assumed a suicidal form. About 1 o'clock in the morning she plunged through a window and fell into a snow-bank. She then ran terribly cut and bruised through the streets, and, after a half-hour search, was found by a policeman.

She was taken home, and it was then found that during her absence her father had hanged himself by a rope attached to a boiler of a stove. Neither father nor daughter will die.

BURIED IN THE RUINS.

Explosion of a Digester Wrecks a Paper Mill.

The three-story brick building of the Park Paper Mills, at Marinette, Wis., was completely wrecked by the explosion of a digester.

One man, Peter Borst, was instantly killed. Samuel Steffen was buried in the ruins and is probably dead. Louis Lefebre was fatally injured by falling debris. The explosion and collapse of the plant shook the city.

Fumes of sulphur used in the manufacture of paper made the work of rescue extremely hazardous and there is little doubt that Steffen has been smothered. The loss to the Marinette and Menominee Paper Company is about $50,000.

QUICK TRAVEL TO KLONDIKE.

Completion of Aerial Railway Over the Chilkoot Pass.

Hugh C. Wallace, president of the Chilkoot Railroad and Transportation Company, at Tacoma, Wash., has advices of the completion of the company's aerial railway over the Chilkoot Pass to Lake Linderman. This marks a new area from Klondike travel, as the time between tide water and the headwaters of the Yukon River is shortened from a month to one day, besides removing the peril and hardships. The company made a contract with the Canadian government a fifteen cents per pound for transportation of all its freight.

EARTHQUAKE-SHAKEN.

Great Distress Caused In Turkey—Many Fatalities Have Resulted.

Violent earthquake shocks have been felt at Balikeer and around Brusa, in Asia Minor.

Numerous fatalities have resulted, and great damage has been done.

The Sultan has subscribed £500 for the relief of the sufferers. He has dispatched a relief committee to the scenes of the disaster, and has ordered the Minister of Finance to take steps to succor the injured.

THE NEWS.

The First Presbyterian Church in New Albany, Ind., has been totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $50,000.

Two laborers were fatally injured by the caving in of the walls of a sewer trench in which they were, at Newark, N. J.

United States District Judge De Haven has rendered an opinion which will have the effect of erecting another strong barrier against Chinese laborers and criminals. The opinion is to the effect that the action of the Collector of the Port is not even prima facie evidence of the right of a Chinese to land.

As a result of the trust recently formed prices of wires and nails are advancing.

The McIntyre block in Winnipeg was destroyed by fire. The building was four stories, and contained some of the leading stores in the city. The total losses will be in the neighborhood of $500,000.

A big three-story sulphite mill at Menominee, Mich., was blown to pieces by the explosion of one of the dijectors. Peter Borrst, engineer, was killed outright; Sam Steffen was fatally injured, and Louis Lefre had his skull fractured.

Ex-collector of Internal Revenue at San Francisco O. M. Welburn was indicted by the United States Grand Jury. Welburn is at large, and the indictment was placed upon the secret file so its contents cannot be made public.

Frank S. Wright shot and killed himself in Chicago when imprisonment for confessed embezzlement stared him in the face. He had been married less than three weeks and bore a good reputation. Wright was collector for the F. H. Collier Publishing Company.

C. G. Hoyt, of the Fort Hall Indian Commission, has practically concluded a treaty with the Bannock and Shoshone Indians for the sale of the Fort Hall reservation for $525,000.

Warrants have been issued from the Police Courts for the arrest of forty San Francisco druggists, charged with selling pills under counterfeit labels, which they knew to be bogus. The complainant is a pill manufacturing company of New York.

The six-year-old daughter of A. Olivera, of Santa Monica, Cal., was bitten by a vicious dog over three weeks ago and died Tuesday, having shown every symptom of hydrophobia.

Charles Zanoli, the New York barber who was suspected of having murdered his four wives and an employe, was indicted on charges of forgery and grand larceny. The Grand Jury did not investigate the charge of murder which was made against Zanoli in the Police Court.

Fire destroyed the factory of the Judd & Dunning Hat Company, at Bethel, Conn.

W. H. Bird, about seventy years of age, former cashier of the Framingham Savings Bank of Massachusetts, was held for the grand jury on the charge of misappropriating $9,000 of the bank's funds.

The trouble between the union and non-union mill operatives in New Bedford may cause the latter to break from the strikers and go to work.

The National Biscuit Company, a combination of all the biscuit and cracker companies, is now in operation.

The railroad companies at Cincinnati have been swindled out of thousands of dollars by bogus orders for pauper passes.

Cowboy Doc Tanner was lynched by a party of Klondike miners for killing two of his companions.

Residents of Elizabeth, N. J., have started a movement to erect a monument to the memory of Gen. Winfield Scott, whose home was in Elizabeth from 1828 until his death.

Peter Busch, son of Adolphus Busch, the wealthy brewer of St. Louis, has gone to seek his fortune in Alaska. He is accompanied by C. E. Hodde, a coffee broker of New York.

Mrs. Margaret Wickliffe Preston, aged seventy-seven years, widow of Gen. William Preston, who was minister to Spain under President Buchanan, and a distinguished soldier in two wars, died in Lexington, Ky. Mrs. William F. Draper, wife of the United States ambassador to Italy, is her daughter.

Attorney General Griggs sent in his resignation as governor to the New Jersey legislature, and President Voorhees, of the Senate, will take the oath as his successor.

The International Paper Company, a combination of nearly all the big firms in the country, was incorporated at Albany, N. Y., with a capital of $45,000,000.

A suit in which prominent silver men are interested was begun in the court at Pontiac, Mich., to test the constitutionality of the Bland-Allison silver act.

Five thousand operatives of the Atlantic and Pacific Cotton Mills, at Lawrence, Mass., accepted the ten per cent. reduction in wages.

R. S. Ogden, a merchant of Sandis, W. Va., and his son, George, were arrested on a charge of forgery.

The locomotive of a freight train exploded near Helena, W. Va., killing the engineer and fireman.

General Harris M. Plaisted, ex-governor of Maine, died at Bangor.

Some idea of the attention that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now paying to its passenger traffic may be gained from the fact that during the past 18 months nearly 800 passenger cars received thorough and ordinary repairs, 669 being repainted. Nearly all of the equipment is now Royal Blue, and most of it is equipped with Pintsch gas, the Pintsch light being used on local as well as through trains.

NEW INVENTIONS.

In a new scrubbing brush the handle is made hollow to hold water which can be discharged in small quantities through a soap compartment to the floor by turning the pivoted handle so its outlet registers with the opening leading to the soap chamber, the latter being perforated on the under side to discharge the fluid to the bristles.

Needle baths can be taken in ordinary bathtubs by using a newly-designed discharge pipe, which is of spiral shape and has perforations on the front side, the device being mounted on the wall of the bathroom and connected to the water pipe by a rubber hose to throw jets of water into the tub.

To preserve perishable articles in bottles a newly patented apparatus has a nozzle through which air is exhausted from the bottle, with a tube loosely fixed in the suction pipe. A plunger inside has sealing material at the end, which drops as soon as the exhaustion of air is completed and seals the bottle.

Flies are killed by a new trap, which has a flat board, on which sugar or molasses is placed, a spring board being suspended above it and released automatically by a clock mechanism to fall on the bottom board and catch the insects, after which the clock raises the board again and holds it long enough to allow more flies to gather on the board.

Found Frozen to Death.

J. J. Korns, aged thirty, a prominent druggist, was found dead at South Portsmouth, O., having frozen to death.

TWENTY-TWO GO DOWN

Loss of the Steamer Channel Queen Off Guernsey.

DIE IN THEIR BERTHS.

Rocks Were Sighted Too Late to Save the Vessel—Survivors Were Taken Off with Ropes—Escape of the Crew—The Captain the Last to Leave—Fishermen Make Gallant Rescues.

A cablegram from Plymouth, Eng., says:—One of the worst shipwrecks known in this vicinity in many years occurred Tuesday morning.

It is known that at least twenty-two lives were lost.

The mail steamer Channel Queen, plying between this port and the Island of Jersey, was the vessel lost.

The captain was saved.

The Channel Queen struck on the rocks during a fog and sank.

The disaster occurred off the Island of Guernsey.

At first it was reported that thirty lives had been lost.

Later in the day the owners of the Channel Queen announced that out of sixty-five persons on board of her when she struck only two are known to have drowned.

Still later, however, the news of the very slight loss of life turned out to be incorrect, for latest advices have it that twenty-two lives were lost.

The Channel Queen's engines were reversed, when the rocks were seen, but it was then too late. The first boatload reached land and sought help of the fishermen, who made gallant rescues, although the heavy sea prevented their boat from approaching the wreck. The survivors had to be dragged by ropes through the sea to the rescuing boats. The captain was the last to leave the wreck.

The latest report is that twenty-two were drowned, the chief engineer, three stokers and eighteen passengers, including fourteen onion sellers, who were drowned in their cabins when the seas swamped the vessel. The rescued passengers lost everything, even their clothing.

SLAUGHTERED HIS FAMILY.

Arkansas Farmer Kills Parents and Son and Wounds Wife and Others.

One of the most horrible crimes ever perpetrated in Arkansas took place in Franklin county. Sol. F. Autrey, a farmer, accompanied by his family, went early Thursday morning to visit his aged father and mother, living near Mulberry.

Shortly after his arrival Autrey became enraged in a religious argument with the old folks. Suddenly he grasped an iron bar, killed his aged father, mother and ten-year-old son, and seriously wounding his wife and three remaining children, two of whom are not expected to live. His wife and eldest daughter, although badly hurt, managed to notify the neighbors. When they reached the house they found Autrey a raving maniac with his clothing on fire. He was overpowered after a hard struggle.

The sight that met the neighbors' gaze was appalling. The three dead victims of the crazy man lay on the floor being burned and mangled almost beyond recognition.

Death of a Spanish Chancellor.

Manuel De Tornos, chancellor of the Spanish consulate general in New York, died in Bloomfield, N. J., after an illness of two weeks, aged thirty-six years. Recently he wrote a book on Spanish tariffs and custom house regulations, which proved of great value to the Spanish and American merchants.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries favorably reported the Senate bill authorizing the licensing of mates on river and ocean steamers.

Secretary Long has sent to the House for inclusion in the naval appropriation bill an estimate of $6,500 for a hospital for contagious diseases at the naval station at Newport, R. I.

Senator Frye was authorized by the Senate Committee on Commerce to make a favorable report on the bill providing for licensing second and third mates on sea-going steam vessels.

Secretary Bliss sent to Congress a report of the Dawes Commission, holding that the Mississippi Chocatows, under their treaties are not entitled to all the Choctaw citizenship rights except an interest in the Choctaw annuities.

Secretary Bliss has sent to the Public Lands Committees of the Senate and the House a bill prepared by Col. Young, the acting superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park for an extension of the limits of that reservation by about 3,000 square miles.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent to Congress additional deficiency estimates for an appropriation of $18,400 for the removal of construction and repair tools, &c, from building No. 14, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which is reported in a dangerous condition.

Senator Allen's proposed amendment to the Indian appropriation bill, providing for a Congress of Indian tribes next fall at the Omaha exposition, was favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. It provides an appropriation of $45,000 for the service.

The Senate Committee on Commerce authorized the reporting of a bill, in accordance with the recommendation of the Treasury Department, establishing a steamboat inspectors' district for Alaska. The purpose of the measure is to insure the inspection of vessels on the Yukon River.

The Ericsson has sailed from Mobile for Key West. The Alert has arrived at San Juan del Sur.

Lieut. L. L. Reamey and Lieut. G. T. Logan have been granted two months' leave of absence.

Gen. George H. Weeks, Quartermaster General of the Army was placed on the retired list by operation of law on account of age.

Senator Carter, who is a member of the sub-committee on Alaska for three different committees of the Senate, has prepared and introduced a bill to amend an act providing a civil government for Alaska.

The minority report of elections committee No. 1 on the contested election case of William F. Aldrich vs. Thomas S. Plowman, in the Fourth Alabama District, was made to the House Thursday. The majority unseated Plowman. It claims that Plowman was elected by over 2,000 votes. The minority report is signed by Messrs. Bartlett, Fox and Settle.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Turkish troops tried to enforce the payment of taxes at Lazarina, but the peasants resisted with firearms, and a regular battle followed.

In an engagement between Spanish forces, commanded by Gen. Luque, and the insurgents in the Mejia district of Cuba two Spanish officers, including a son of the general, were wounded.

The British forces had an encounter with the tribesmen near Shinksmer, Indiana, and suffered serious losses, including the killing of several officers.

Chinese officials say that Russia warned China that if Kiao Chou were granted to Germany, Russia would demand Ta Lien Wan or Port Arthur.

Consul General Lee gave a banquet at the Havana Yacht Club-house to the officers of the warship Maine.

Ma. Gladstone has again been suffering with neuralgia.

Jules Emile Pean, the French surgeon, is dead

Rev. George H. Hepworth, in a letter from Asiatic Turkey, gives an interesting interview with an Armenian on the troubles of his race.

The Spanish authorities say that the diary of Arenguren, the young insurgent leader who was killed, shows that he ordered the execution of Colonel Ruiz, of General Blanco's staff, who went to him with terms for peace.

The minister of marine at Ottawa is taking steps to form a force of Canadian naval militia for service on the Great Lakes.

Canadian bicycle manufacturers have asked the government at Ottawa to impose a duty of $9 on each bicycle imported from the United States.

The birthday of Emperor William was more generally celebrated than usual in Germany.

A majority of the striking British engineers have voted to accept the terms of the employers.

M. Paul Felix Taillade, the well-known and veteran French actor, is dead.

Storms and heavy snows have caused many wrecks in the Black sea.

A revolution is threatened in Salvador owing to financial troubles and misrule. Four banks in San Salvador have failed.

A Madrid newspaper says United States Minister Woodford's house will be kept under surveillance.

It is reported that an attempt will be made to repeal the contract labor law in Hawaii. All the American planters are said to favor repeal.

A German and a British warship arrived at Havana. The Spanish government has decided to send the battleship Vizcaya, a larger vessel than the Maine, to visit United States ports.

The British gunboat Lapwing has seized a cargo of arms off the Arabian coast, which are supposed to have been intended for the insurgents of Baluchistan.

GREAT BOND SALES.

More Than $90,000,000 Worth Bought in One City.

A despatch from New York says: More than $90,000,000 of Government, State and railroad bonds have been sold during this month, compared with $58,138,000 for the same month last year. This is the highest monthly record ever known here.

There was much investment in the bonds of the reorganized railroads, such as Union Pacific, Atchison, Northern Pacific, St. Louis and San Francisco, Kansas Pacific consols and Erie.

Bankers on being asked why bonds are so active and money at the banks so cheap, reply that money is pouring into New York from all parts of the country so freely there will be no better money rate. It is expected that bonds for investment will continue active.

CALIFORNIA'S JUBILEE.

An Electric Flash Across the Continent Opens a Fair in San Francisco.

A State mining fair, which was opened at Mechanics' Pavilion, is one of the most interesting expositions ever seen in this State. It is held in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of gold in California.

Among the exhibits is a perfect miniature of the North Bloomfield mine, the largest hydraulic mine in the world. Another equally interesting exhibit is a tunnel with a representation of underground quartz and drift mining.

Visitors can also see a quicksilver lake, in which different metals are floating. Nearly all mining machinery is represented, and the different counties of the State have remarkable exhibits of ores.

AMMUNITION FOUND WORTHLESS

Flimsy Shrapnel Said to Have Been Furnished by a Washington Company.

Tests of shrapnel shots furnished to the United States Army have been made by Lieut. E. B. Babbitt, of Benecia arsenal, California. Twenty-six shells were fired, and 50 per cent. of the ammunition was found to be wholly worthless. The flimsy shrapnel was furnished by an ordnance company of Washington. All shells fused by electricity were excluded from the twenty-six rounds selected by Lieut. Babbit.

BLOCKADES IN THE WEST.

Furious Storms in Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana.

Reports from various towns in Michigan, Northwestern Wisconsin and Northern Indiana tell of a severe blizzard which raged in that section of the country. The wind blew a gale, and huge snow drifts piled in the highways. All trains were more or less delayed, and in some towns street railway traffic has been entirely suspended. The report from Marquette, Mich., states that the storm on the lake was fearful.

On a Mission of Peace.

Prior to the sailing of the first-class armored crusier Vizcaya from Carthagena for the United States the admiral made a speech to the crew, during which he said:

"You are charged with a mission of peace."

This announcement was greeted with cheering, and the other ships in the harbor and the crowds of people on the quays also heered for Spain.

Divided as to Sunday Mail.

There is a lively contest on at the peaceful town of New Market, Tenn., whose postmaster has been opening the office on Sunday. Some of the preachers object and have delivered sermons dwelling upon the subject.

Preferred Death to Disgrace.

Frank S. Wright shot and killed himself at Chicago when imprisonment for confessed embezzlement stared him in the face. He had been married less than three weeks and had borne a good reputation.

SPAIN'S BIG BURDEN.

Two Years of War in Cuba Cost Her $240,000,000.

MAIL TAMPERED WITH.

Letters From the United States Habitually Opened and Newspapers are Frequently Undelivered—The Autonomic Government Accused of Using the Election Machinery for Its Own Purposes.

The cost of the Cuban war from February, 1895, to the end of 1897 is officially estimated in Madrid at $240,000,000, besides the arrears due from the Cuban treasury, amounting to $40,000,000.

The Imparcial complains that the commercial negotiations between Spain, Cuba, and the United States are being intrusted to Senor de Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington, and urges the government to appoint experts to examine the terms of the treaty on Spain's behalf.

Mail matter in the Havana postoffice continues to be tampered with. There are eighteen extra men on duty opening letters and reading newspapers before delivery. While European mail matter gets through all right, correspondence from the United States, especially from Tampa and Key West, is most carefully examined. Letters from Madrid to members of the opposition party are opened. The delivery of the mail is habitually delayed several days. Newspapers are held much longer, and are often not delivered at all. In many cases, letters and valuable packages fail to reach their destination, the failure causing severe loss. It is reported that this system of inspection was prompted by Dr. Jose Congosto, the Secretary of the government.

Discontent Among the Cubans.

Great discontent exists among the Cubans, as most of them want to be in the government employ, and there are not situations enough for all. The number of malcontents is steadily increasing. La Discusion, in its leading editorial charges the Cubans with preferring government office to agriculture or commerce; and it points out that the countries which are foremost in civilization are "those which prefer industrial, commercial, and agricultural enterprises to the corrupt situations of government employes."

Conservatives are more and more disgusted with the political doings of a government which is cutting them out of public office and which in other ways is so utilizing the election machinery as to keep them from winning the next elections. They persist, therefore, in keeping away from election booths. Moreover they feel confident that the present autonomic legislation will soon fail completely, owing to the inability of the present autonomic leaders properly to insure the stability of public interests.

La Lucha in a leading editorial which appeared last Saturday and has since been reproduced ingeniously, criticises Capt. Gen. Blanco's declaration at Manzanillo that peace would be reestablished in Cuba very shortly. The authorities have prohibited the further reproduction of the editorial.

Gen. Blanco's Expected Return.

Capt. Gen. Blanco's expected early return is diversely commented upon. While some believe he will return with his steamer Mortera loaded with rebels who have surrendered and rebel arms that have been delivered up, others are sure that he will return alone, utterly downcast at his failure to bribe Gen. Cailxto Garcia, Gen. Jesus Rabi, and the other insurgent leaders in the east.

La Discusion prints the following:

"The scenes witnessed at the residence of Dr. Castro Jesus del Monte, previous to the distribution of food to the reconcentrados, are too pathetic to be fully described. As soon as the doors were opened a mass of beggary, living skeletons of all races, all ages, and both sexes, invaded the places where food was to be distributed, with outstretched hands almost fleshless, imploring alms, a frightful animation filling their spectral faces at the sight of food. Many were not strong enough even to endure the food, and fell in the streets as they turned away; a few others, more fortunate, perhaps, seemed to regain some vitality. This painful scene is daily witnessed wherever food is distributed to the reconcentrados."

The insurgents have dynamited and destroyed a pontoon railroad line near San Felipe, province of Havana.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

The recent appearance of Speaker Reed in the House lobby smoking a Wheeling "stogie" illustrates the extent to which that plebeian production of the American tobacco manufacturer has made its way into "polite society."

One hundred and seven witnesses were summoned to appear in the Court of Common Pleas at Ravenna, O., in the case wherein Mary Ellen Rogers sued Volney Rogers for a divorce on the grounds that, having lived with her 40 years, he never took her anywhere, not even to church.

Rev. W. H. Morrison, pastor of a Universalist church in Manchester, N. H., has voluntarily relinquished $500 of his $2,000 annual salary, because of the cut-down of 10 per cent. in the wages paid at the mills and the consequent hard times in the parish and the town. The church gratefully accepted the offer.

Mme. Verdi's will has just been proved at Rome. The deceased lady saved a modest fortune before her marriage to Verdi, and while she was still a popular operatic prima donna. Of this about $7,500 now goes to build a hospital at Villanova, and the balance in smaller sums is devoted to various charities.

Rev. A. T. Porter, D. D., has resigned the rectorship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Charleston, S. C., which he has held for forty-four years. It is related that he preached his first sermon to a few on January 8, 1854, in a long, narrow room, with a few bare benches, without carpet, not a sash in the windows, and without a stove.

George Byron and "Bud" Tennyson live near the thriving settlement of High Gap, Ga. Strangely enough they got into an argument on a literary subject the other day, and it was decided they should fight it out. Both men put up a good fight, but finally, after 17 hotly-contested rounds, Byron knocked Tennyson out.

Truman H. Handy, the banker of Cleveland, who has just celebrated his 91st birthday, loaned $2,500 to John D. Rockefeller when the latter started in business.

Mrs. Susan E. Wattles, who has just died in Kansas, was the widow of Augustus Wattles, the close friend and coworker of John Brown in the "underground railway."

There is a movement on foot in Hartford, Conn., to erect a suitable monument to the memory of Henry Clay Work, the author of "Marching Through Georgia."

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

LARGE COAL SALES.

Great Rush for Unsold Land in Fayette County—Boys of Tender Years Confess to Robbery in Altoona—Clinton Concern Organizes With $125,000 Capital—Other Live News.

Some large coal sales are reported in the Monongahela River region. The latest purchases were made by the Tide Coal Company from Harvey J. Steele and Joseph S. Elliott, each selling about 160 acres at $135. Henry Floersheim, the Pittsburg coal operator recently purchased 550 acres in the same field. There is a rush on for the unsold coal of Fayette county, and it is estimated that two or three million dollars worth will be sold this year. Within the last year much of the coal along the Monongahela River, between Brownsville and Point Marion, has been bought up.

George Wilkins, aged 9, William Wilkins, aged 10, and Louis Levi, aged 11 years, were arrested in Altoona charged with a number of robberies. Saturday night the boys robbed the Union News Company's office and Sunday night they broke open the money drawer in the long distance telephone at the Logan House, and extracted the money. At a hearing the boys confessed their guilt and were sent to jail.

The Clinton County Fire Brick Company has been organized at Lock Haven with $125,000 capital, to erect extensive fire brick works at Millhall, which will give employment to a large number of hands. The company owns 1,240 acres of land at Monument, 16 miles from Millhall, where the clay will be obtained. At the head of the enterprise are Moore Fredericks, R. W. Fredericks, A. Monro, of Lock Haven and J. G. Calvert, of Jersey Shore.

Messrs. Muir & Co., of Reading, have located a large nickel-plating establishment in Lebanon. Machinery and equipment was placed in position and operations will commence as soon as possible. A number of expert men will be employed.

As the result of an incendiary fire a child of Mrs. Susan Moody, of Pittsburg, is likely to die. The fire broke out early in the morning, and all of the family of seven escaped injury except one. The child had been left asleep on the second floor. A brother of Mrs. Moody ran back to rescue the child, and found the bed on which it was lying burning fiercely. In some manner the door of the room was closed and the rescuer was forced to wrench off the lock before he could escape. He managed to reach the street with the child, and then fell on the sidewalk. The child was so badly burned that it will not survive. John Fletcher, the man suspected of having set fire to the Moody house, was arrested.

Deputy Coroner Lewis Brown, of Cressona, is investigating the mysterious death of John Bagley, a shoemaker, of that place. Last week Bagley and his wife had a quarrel, during which, it is alleged, Mrs. Begley seized a poker and dealt her husband a vicious blow on the head, inflicting a terrible gash. A physician was summoned and the injury was dressed. The doctor, not thinking the wound serious did not visit his patient regularly. When he did call, to his surprise and horror, he found Begley's dead body behind the stove and the woman sitting beside it. The doctor says that the man had been dead at least forty-eight hours. Bagley was about sixty-five years of age, and at one time held the position of shoemaker at the almshouse.

The Westinghouse Company, Pittsburg, shipped to Alaska electrical machinery and other supplies to be used in the construction of a wire tramway through Chilkoot Pass. It will take several weeks for the machinery to reach its destination, and it is expected by that time that the builders of the tramway will be able to begin the work.

Associate Judge C. G. Murphy, of Centralia, was thrown violently from his sleigh and so badly injured that he died an hour after being conveyed to his home. Judge Murphy and his daughter, Miss Mary, started from their home about 3 o'clock in the afternoon for a sleigh ride to Mt. Carmel. While driving along the road a snow sweeper on the traction line frightened the horse and it ran away. During the animal's mad flight, the sleigh was overturned and the occupants thrown violently out. The Judge's head struck against a stone, fracturing his skull. Miss Murphy was painfully bruised, but not seriously injured. Judge Murphy was a prominent Columbia County citizen, having been Associate Judge of that county the past ten years.

Enterprising French Village.

In the commune of Monceau-sur-Oise, not far from Paris, a little village of only 250 inhabitants, the streets are lighted by electricity, electric lights are found in the church, in all the houses and even in the stables, and the farm buildings in the neighborhod of the village are illuminated in the same manner. More than this, the commune possesses a large thrashing machine driven by electric power and capable of thrashing 900 sheaves of grain per hour, besides turnip cutters, crushers, sorters, pumps and other agricultural machinery, all set in motion by electricity. The power is derived from a waterfall and by combining their interests the inhabitants of the commune have made science illuminate their streets and houses at night and drive their machines by day more cheaply than these things could be done by the old methods.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Spitzbergen Hotel.

The hotel recently erected in Spitzbergen is thus described: Built in Norwegian style, it has a large hall, and a quantity of smaller rooms, with thirty beds. It is also provided with a book for visitors' names, among which may now be seen those of Sverdrup, Fulda, Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfuerst, E. Vely, and others. The climate of Spitzbergen is said to have the most favorable influence on persons suffering from chest diseases.

Two Grand Divisions.

Teacher—How many divisions of mankind are there?

Bobby—My paw says it is divided into the people who earn a living without getting it, and those who get a living without earning it.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

OLD SAYINGS.

As poor as a church mouse,
As thin as a rail,
As fat as a porpoise,
As rough as a gale,
As brave as a lion,
As spry as a cat,
As bright as a sixpence,
As weak as a rat.

As proud as a peacock,
As sly as a fox,
As mad as a March hare,
As strong as an ox,
As fair as a lily,
As empty as air,
As rich as Croesus,
As cross as a bear,

As pure as an angel,
As neat as a pin,
As smart as a steel trap,
As ugly as sin,
As dead as a doornail,
As white as a sheet,
As flat as a pancake,
As red as a beet.

As round as an apple,
As black as your hat,
As brown as a berry,
As blind as a bat,
As mean as a miser,
As full as a tick,
As plump as a partridge,
As sharp as a stick.

As clean as a penny,
As dark as a pall,
As hard as a grindstone,
As bitter as gall,
As fine as a fiddle,
As clear as a bell,
As dry as a herring,
As deep as a well.

As light as a feather,
As hard as a rock,
As stiff as a poker,
As calm as a clock,
As green as a gosling,
As brisk as a bee,
And now let me stop,
Lest you weary of me
—Mrs. M. A. Denison.

BEVIS.

The Lyons diligence was just going to start from Geneva. I climbed on the roof, and chose my place next the driver; there was still a vacant seat, and the porter called "Monsieur Dermann!"

A tall young man with a German style of countenance advanced, holding in his arms a large black greyhound, which he vainly tried to place on the roof.

"Monsieur," said he, addressing me, "will you have the kindness to take my dog?"

Bending over, I took hold of the animal and placed him on the straw at my feet. I observed that he wore a handsome silver collar, on which the following words were tastefuly engraved: 'Bevis. I belong to Sir Arthur Burnley, given him by Miss Clara."

His owner was therefore, an Englishman; yet my fellow traveler, who had now taken his place by my side, was evidently a Swiss or a German, and his name was Dermann. Trifling as was the mystery, it excited my curiosity, and after two or three hours' pleasant conversation had established an intimacy between us I ventured to ask my companion for an explanation.

"It does not surprise me," he answered, "that this collar should puzzle you; and I have great pleasure in telling you the story of its wearer. Bevis belongs to me, but it is not many years since he owned another master, whose name is on the collar. You will see why he still wear it. Bevis, speak to the gentleman."

The dog raised his head, opened his bright eyes, and, laying back his long ears, uttered a sound which might well pass for a salutation.

M. Dermann placed the animal's head on his knees and began to unfasten the collar.

Instantly Bevis drew back his head with a violent jerk, and darted toward the luggage on the hinder part of the roof. There, growling fiercely, he lay down, while his muscles were stiffened, and his eyes glowing with fury.

"You see, Monsieur, how determined he is to guard his collar. I should not like to be the man who would try to rob him of it. Here, Bevis,' said he in a soft, caressing tone, "I won't touch it again, poor fellow! Come and make friends!"

The greyhound hesitated, still growling. At length he returned slowly toward his master, and began to lick his hands; his muscles gradually relaxed, and he trembled like a leaf.

"There, boy, there," said M. Dermann, caressing him. "We won't do it again. Lie down now, and be quiet."

The dog nestled between his master's feet and went to sleep. My fellow traveler, then turning toward me, began:

"I am a native of Suabia, but I live in a little village of the Sherland, at the foot of the Grimsel. My father keeps an inn for the reception of travelers going to St. Gothard. About two years since there arrived at our house one evening a young Englishman, with a pale, sad countenance; he traveled on foot, and was followed by a large greyhound—this Bevis, whom you see. He declined taking any refreshment and asked to be shown to his sleeping room. We gave him one over the common hall, where we were all seated round the fire. Presently we heard him pacing rapidly up and down, from time to time uttering broken words, addressed no doubt to his dog, for the animal moaned occasionally, as if replying to and sympathizing with his master.

"At length we heard the Englishman stop and apparently strike the dog a violent blow, for the poor beast gave a loud howl of agony, and seemed as if he ran to take refuge under the bed. Then his master groaned aloud. Soon afterward he lay down, and all was quiet for the night. Early next morning he came down, looking still more pale than the previous evening, and, having paid for his lodging, he took his knapsack and resumed his journey, followed by the greyhound, who had eaten nothing since their arrival, and whose master seemed to take no further notice of him than to frown when the creature ventured to caress him.

"About noon I chanced to be standing at the door, looking toward the direction which the Englishman had taken, when I perceived a dark object moving slowly along. Presently I heard howls of distress, proceeding from a wounded dog that was dragging himself toward me. I ran to him and recognized the Englishman's greyhound. His head was torn, evidently by a bullet, and one of his paws broken. I raised him in my arms and carried him into the house. When I crossed the threshold he made evident efforts to escape; so I placed him on the ground. Then, in spite of the torture he was suffering, which caused him to stagger every moment, he scratched at the door of the room where his master had slept, moaning at the same time so piteously that I could scarce help weeping myself. I opened the door, and with a great effort he got into the room, looked about, and not finding whom he sought he fell down motionless.

"I called my father, and perceiving that the dog was not dead we gave him all possible assistance, taking indeed as much care of him as though he had been a child, so much did we feel for him. In two months he was cured, and showed us much affection. We found it, however, impossible to take off his collar, even for the purpose of binding up his wounds. As soon as he was able to walk he would often go toward the mountain and be absent for hours. The second time this occurred we followed him. He proceeded as far as a part of the road where a narrow defile borders a precipice. There he continued for a long time, smelling and scratching about. We conjectured that the Englishman might have been attacked by robbers on this spot and his dog wounded in defending him. However, no event of the kind had occurred in the country, and after the strictest search no corpse was discovered. Recollecting, therefore, the manner in which the traveler had treated his dog, I came to the conclusion that he had tried to kill the faithful creature. But wherefore? This was the mystery which I could not solve.

"Bevis remained with us, testifying the utmost gratitude for our kindness. His intelligence and good humor attracted the strangers who frequented our inn, while the inscription on his collar and the tale we had to tell of him failed not to excite their curiosity. One morning in autumn I had been out to take a walk, accompanied by Bevis. When I returned I found seated by the fire in the common hall a newly arrived stranger, who looked round as I entered. As soon as he perceived Bevis he started and called him. The dog immediately darted to him with frantic demonstrations of joy. He ran around him, smelling his clothes, and uttered the sort of salutation with which he honored you just now, and finally, placing his forepaws on the traveler's knees, began to lick his face.

"'Where is your master, Bevis? Where is Sir Arthur?' said the stranger in English.

"The noble dog howled piteously, and lay down at the traveler's feet. Then the latter asked us to explain his presence. I did so, and as he listened I saw a tear fall on the beautiful head of the greyhound, whom he leant over to caress.

"'Monsieur,' said he addressing me, 'from what you tell me I venture to hope that Sir Arthur still lives. We have been friends from childhood. About three years since he married a rich heiress, and this dog was presented to him by her. Bevis was cherished for his fidelity, a quality unhappily which was not possessed by his mistress. She left her fond and loving husband and eloped with another man. Sir Arthur sued for a divorce and got it; then, having arranged his affairs in England, he set out for the continent, followed only by his dog. His friends knew not whither he went; but it now appears that he was here last spring. Doubtless the presence of Bevis evermore recalling the memory of her who had so cruelly wronged him, must have torn his heart and at length impelled him to destroy the faithful creature. But the shot not having been mortal, the dog, I imagine, when he recovered consciousness, was led by instinct to seek the house where his master slept last. Now, Monsieur, he is yours, and I heartily thank you for the kindness you have shown him.'

"About ten o'clock the stranger returned to his room, after having caressed Bevis, who escorted him to the door, and then returned to his accustomed place before the fire. My parents and the servants had retired to rest and I prepared to follow their example, my bed being placed at the end of the common hall. While I was undressing I heard a storm rising in the mountains. Just then there came a knocking at the door, and Bevis began to growl. I asked who was there. A voice replied: 'Two travelers who want a night's lodging.' I opened a small chink of the door to look out, and perceived two ragged men, each leaning on a large club. I did not like their looks; and knowing that several robberies had been committed in the neighborhood I refused them admission, telling them that in the next village they would readily find shelter. They approached the door, as though they meant to force their way in; but Bevis made his voice heard in so formidable a manner that they judged it prudent to retire. I bolted the door and went to bed. Bevis, according to his custom, lay down near the threshold, but we neither of us felt inclined to sleep.

"A quarter of an hour passed, when suddenly above the wailing of the wind came the loud, shrill cry of a human being in distress. Bevis rushed against the door with a fearful howl, at the same moment came the report of a gun, followed by another cry. Two minutes afterward I was on the road, armed with a carbine and holding a dark lantern; my father and the stranger, armed, accompanied me. As for Bevis, he had darted out of the house and disappeared.

"We approached the defile which I mentioned before at the moment when a flash of lightning illumined the scene. A hundred yards in advance we saw Bevis grasping a man by the throat. We hurried on, but the dog had completed his work ere we reached him; for two men whom I recognized as those who had sought admittance at our inn, lay dead, strangled by his poyerful jaws. Further on we discovered another man, whose bloody wounds the noble dog was licking. The stranger approached him, and gave a convulsive cry. It was Sir Arthur—the master of Bevis!"

Here M. Dermann paused, the recollection seeming to overcome him; and he stooped to caress the sleeping greyhound, in order to hide his emotion. After a while he finished his recital in a few words.

"Sir Arthur was mortally wounded, but he lived long enough to recognize his dog, and to confess that in a moment of desperation he had tried to kill the faithful creature who now avenged his death, by slaying the robbers who attacked him. He appointed the stranger his executor, and settled a large pension on Bevis, to revert to the family of the innkeeper, wishing thus to testify his repentant love toward his dog, and his gratitude to those who had succored him. The grief of Bevis was excessive; he watched by his master's couch, covered his dead body with caresses, and for a long time refused to take any nourishment; and it was not until after the lapse of many months that the affection of his new master seemed to console him for the death of Sir Arthur."

As my fellow traveler finished the recital, the diligence stopped to change horses at the little town of Mantua. Here M. Dermann's journey ended, and having taken down his luggage he asked me to assist the descent of the dog. I shook hands with him cordially, and then called Bevis, who, seeing me on such good terms with his master, placed his large paws on my breast and uttered a low, friendly bark. Shortly afterward they both disappeared from my sight, but not from my memory, as this narrative has proved.

Electricity Drills Thousands of Holes.

Electricity as a motive power was recently called into play in drilling thousands of holes through the webs of the rails of the South Side Elevated Railroad in Chicago, while the motive power was being changed from steam to electricity. One hole ⅞ of an inch in diameter was needed in each and every rail, and altogether there were 20,000 holes to be drilled. The work had to be done while the road was in operation, and the space for operating drills was only the nine inches between the wheel rail and the heavy wooden guard rail. The work would ordinarily be done by ratchet drill stocks operated by hand, but with these progress would have been very slow. Instead of this, electric motors were called into use. Each motor was mounted in a little car which ran upon the wooden guard rail, and drove a flexible shaft ten or twelve feet in length, which in turn ran the drill. The drill for each machine was mounted in a compact frame, with a screw at the upper end, and the whole thing, drill, frame and screw, was of a size to fit in between the metal rail and the outer wooden guard rail. In some places where there were convenient crossovers in the tracks, the motor wagons could be kept in place on the guard rails and drilling could be done continuously, but at other places the work had to be done between trains, and these often ran under two minutes' headway. The outfits proved to be so handy for the purpose and the men working them became so expert, that during the entire progress of the work not a train was delayed for more than ten seconds by the drillers.

A Kentucky Procession.

"There came into a little town down on the western Kentucky border one day recently one of the oddest looking processions I ever laughed my sides sore at," said Dr. Hiram French last night. "It was a man mounted on a mule, and to the animal's caudal appendage the rider had tied a rope, the other end of which was around the neck of a cow. Tied around the cow's tail was another rope, and the other end of it around the neck of a calf and a third rope led a razor-back hog. The porker, too, had to do service as a leader for it pulled along a brindle cur. The man was an eccentric old bachelor farmer, clad in blue jeans, who lived on the Tennessee river, and as he will have no men on his place, he does all of his work himself. He wanted to sell the cow, calf and hog, and had promised to give a friend the old coon dog which brought up the rear, and as none of the animals could be driven, the rural genius had hit upon the novel plan of leading them all. The sextet of curiosities had made the trip, over twenty miles, without accident.—Louisville Post.

OAK WOOD GETTING SCARCE.

The Danger of Using Up the Visible Supply.

No one who is at all familiar with existing conditions in the lumber trade can fail to note that there is already considerable complaint of a dearth of desirable oak. Both in quartered and plain stock fairly good lots of dry oak are notably scarce. The leading jobbers have had their buyers out for months picking up anything good they could find, and the result is that a very large proportion of the oak on sticks has already passed into second hands and is held by the present owners for distribution to consumers. Mill men in the South are cutting it all the time, but they do not have to wait until it is dry, or even partly dry, before selling. If they choose to do so they can usually negotiate for it in advance of the sawing and on terms that a few years ago would have been regarded as extremely liberal. Oak is, perhaps, the most readily salable of any saw mill product, which fact indicates that it is now, and is believed likely to be hereafter, relatively a scarce article.

While there is no occasion for alarm as to the present adequacy of the oak supply, it is a question if the time has not come when serious consideration should be given to the possibility, not to say probability, that in the not distant future oak may become one of the scarce woods. Considering the wide distributon of oak this may strike many lumber men as a remote contingency, but that it is not an impossible result, or so distant in point of time as to be removed from present consideration, is suggested at least by the existing conditions of demand and supply. Oak has been called for steadily during most of the hard times period. The consumption has been large and has even increased, while that of other woods has fallen below the normal quantity. This shows an increasing popularity and a growing requirement which, it is obvious, must be met from the constantly lessening supply. The growth of oak is too slow to count much in adding to our stock. Practically we are restricted for supplies to the wood already grown and ready for the saw. That there is of this no inexhaustible stock is readily proved by the difficulty, which has increased rapidly within the last five or ten years, of buying the standing timber in bunches large enough to make them the basis of lumbering operations. If oak cannot be bought in quantities now, there is no reason to suppose that it is ever going to be more plentiful. If it cannot be found now, it never can be, and within a comparatively short time the lumber trade and the users of oak must face the fact that it does not exist in sufficient quantity to warrant the liberal and even wasteful use that is now made of it.

It is the conviction of those who have made the closest study of oak that its present market value is based upon an incorrect idea of what is left and that we shall wake up some morning to find that we have sold almost for a song the most valuable of our timber possessions. Oak, except in the finer grades of quartered stock, is still a cheap wood. Is it not too cheap for a variety that is in universal demand and in only limited supply?—St. Louis Lumberman.

Crowned Usurpers.

The White Rose League of England makes the startling allegation that nearly every throne in Europe is occupied by a usurper; that 85 per cent. of the English nobility bear spurious titles, and, above all, that the rightful Queen of England is not the gracious lady who has ruled so well for sixty years, but Queen Mary IV., now living in obscurity as Princess of Bavaria.

The true Queen of England is thus described by the League: "Mary IV of England, Ireland and Wales and III of Scotland, born July 2, 1849; her son, Robert, Prince of Wales, born May 18, 1869; name of usurping ruler, Victoria, a Princess of Hanover."

Queen Mary IV, it now appears, traces her descent from the daughter of Charles I., while Queen Victoria is descended from a daughter of James I., and is thus not in the direct line of succession. By a strange oversight, which is fatal to the League's argument, no mention is made in the Act of Settlement, which puts a different complexion on matters.

It is interesting to note that among other usurpers of thrones is Abdul Hamid II of Turkey. The Turkish throne, according to the League, has been "vacant since 1453." The crowns of France and Spain belong equally to the notorious Spanish pretender, Don Carlos and Charles XI of France.—New York Herald.

Remarkable Hair.

Some remarkable dogs were seen at the London dog show recently—none being more worthy of note than the French "bear" dogs. This is a breed raised in the south of France for the especial purpose of fighting bears in the mountain fastnesses. The dogs are enormous and very fierce, and even in a dog show they are none too quiet.

Esquimau dogs were also among the features of the exhibit. Hairless Mexican dogs, Australian "wild dogs," and "chow-chows" from China were all centers of attraction.

The Chinese Oil Tree.

In a recent report of the United States Consul General at Shanghai there is an interesting description of the Tung, or Chinese oil tree. This useful tree grows to a height of fifteen feet, and is of beautiful appearance, its leaves being vivid green and its flowers a pink-white. The seeds are poisonous, and it is from them that the oil is extracted in the most primitive fashion by wooden presses worked with wedges. The oil thus obtained is used all over the country in the manufacture of paint and varnish, for water proofing paper and umbrellas, and in some district for illuminating purposes. But its chief use is for calking boats. On the submerged parts of vessels it is applied hot, but on other parts it is painted on in thin coats quite cold. All Chinese boats are thus oiled twice a month, and so are made to assume a glossy appearance, while the wood is greatly preserved. Like most other commodities, this tree oil is often adulterated before it is sold by retailers—chiefly with cottonseed oil.

ROBBING A RAILWAY.

Clever Ruse By Which the Thieves Were Discovered.

The Rock Island Railroad shops in Chicago had about 700 or 800 hands in the early sixties. Two helpers sent down from the office were put to work; they looked smart enough, says a writer in the Engineering Magazine, but they were of absolutely no use anywhere, and were passed from one department to another, being everywhere made the butts of the workmen, who were accustomed to "main office" hands—as men sent down from headquarters simply to draw pay were called. The whole place, from the paint shop to the boiler shop, had fun with those two helpers for a couple of weeks, and then came a Saturday afternoon when all the workmen were asked by their foreman to give up their tool-box keys as they left the department for the day. Some of the men did not wish to let their keys go out of their hands, but all were taken. At the exit gates stood the two "main office" hands and two policeman, and it was very slow work passing out of the gate, because, at a nod from the "helpers," a man was taken into the oilroom, where there was a vacant floor space, and searched before he was allowed to go out. No one was held and only about half were searched. More than $800 worth of "company" material was taken from the workmen at that single search, including samples of nearly everything used in making freight and passenger cars and locomotives. Two of the blacksmiths, father and son, Englishmen, two of the best men in the forge shops, were found to have carried out by some undiscovered method, an anvil, a large old-fashioned smith's forge, bellows, two vises, a large lot of tongs, files, axes, fullers, formers, sets, hammers and sledges, and in addition, more than ten tons of bar iron and steel. They intended soon to start a shop on their own account. The two smiths were sent to prison, and a few of the thievish workmen were discharged, but, taking it altogether, there was very little said. The tool-box keys were returned Monday morning without a word; some of the hands' tool boxes had been relieved of company property, but nothing was said to most of the men, probably, justly blaming their own lax methods—which gave the opportunity for wholesale plunder—more than the men who "took" what was not properly guarded.

At Dr. M'Cosh's Expense.

The late Dr. McCosh, of Princeton University, was an excellent hand at securing donations for that institution, and yet it was always his boast that he never asked any man for a cent. In connection with this well-known trait of President McCosh's character, a prominent educator of this city tells how one of the doctor's friends and Chauncey M. Depew once conspired to mortify the good old Princetonian at a Yale dinner. It was arranged that the friend should accuse the doctor of begging, and that Mr. Depew should follow with a vigorous denial. In the first speech it was asserted that Dr. McCosh made a practice of calling upon brokers in their offices and remaining until in sheer desperation, the brokers gave him contributions to get rid of him; also, that he attended meetings of various kinds for the purpose of taking up a collection for Princeton at the end.

During the address Dr. McCosh turned white with anger, and started to reply, when the chairman recognized Mr. Depew.

"I believe that all the accusations made against our Princetonian guest are entirely without foundation," said Mr. Depew. "I have never heard of his begging from a broker."

"Never! Never;" cried Dr. McCosh.

"And I never heard of his attending meetings called for other purposes and begging for his university."

"Never!" again echoed the doctor.

"The only time I ever heard of anything of that kind implied," continued Mr. Depew, "was when I was told that he stood on a New York street corner with a monkey and a hand organ, wearing a placard on which was printed: 'I am poor and blind, so please help Princeton.'" Dr. McCosh never attended another Yale dinner.—Philadelphia Record.

A Country Clerk's Rise.

Levi Zeigler Leiter was a clerk in a country store in Maryland when he was a lad. Mr. Leiter and Marshal Field met in Chicago shortly after the former moved West to seek his fortune, and in 1865 they bought out the business of Potter Palmer. The firm became known Field, Palmer & Leiter and not long after as Field, Leiter & Co. Mr. Leiter worked like a horse and bought real estate. He did not care to sell it, and the values enlarged wonderfully with the influx of population. In 1881 Mr. Leiter sold out to his partners. He had real estate to manage, and then he wanted to travel. He liked books, and added many treasures to his superb collection. The American Sunday School Union is one of his favorite institutions. For several years he has lived in Washington for the benefit of its climate. Mr. Leiter is now 63 years old.—Argonaut.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Up-to-Date Jokes and Witticisms From the Comic Papers.

BAD COMPANY.

"He said he judged people by the company they kept."

"What did you say?"

"I said 'good-bye.'"

THE NEW CUPID.

"I asked her to wear love's fetters for me."

"What did she say?"

"She said she couldn't think of it—that everything was chainless now-a-days."

AND HE WALKED ON.

They were cathechising the somnambulist.

"Why is it that you walk in your sleep?" they asked.

"Because I can't ride," he replied.

LOST ITS BREATH.

"The story fairly breathed with life in the early number, but it's quite otherwise, now."

"Well, I suppose it has run so long it is out of breath."

ALAS, POOR DRUMMOND.

Drummond—McIntyre filled a drunkard's grave yesterday.

Fife—And you attribute it to the fact——

Drummond—That he was the regular grave digger.

UNTRAMMELLED FLIGHTS.

"Ah, me," sighed the poetess of passion, "I would be free as a bird."

"Well," said the practical individual, "you've got half your wish anyhow, ma'am. You're a bird all right."

EXPLAINED.

"I know he does not mean it. He says in his letter that everything has seemed dark as night since I went away."

"He may be telling the truth. You know love is blind."

A GENERAL CHANGE.

Mrs. Smythe—What would you be if I didn't have property?

Smythe—Well, what would you be?

"I?"

"Yes, you! You wouldn't be Mrs. Smythe!"

THE MEAN MAN.

"Some hateful person," said the Sweet Young Thing, "has declared love is a species of hypnotism."

"I guess he is right," said the Mean Man. "Fellow usually gets married with his eyes shut."

IN THE SAME CONDITION.

"Can you let me have a five-spot for a few days?" asked the New Yorker of his Boston friend. "I'm dead broke."

"Sorry," was the Bostonian's reply; "I also suffer from a fatal fracture."

WORK OF THE STRING BAND.

Tourist—What is that crowd over the way?

Native—That's our string band.

Tourist—Preparing to give an entertainment, I suppose?

Native—Yes; going over the river to lynch a horse thief.

HE HAD BEEN THERE.

"Did you ever," asked the young husband, "have your wife look you in the eye when you came home and ask you if you had not forgotten something?"

"Many a time, me boy," answered the old married man. "She does yet. In the early days it used to mean a kiss, but now it is usually a reference to wiping my shoes."

IN THE WRONG ORDER.

"He was married and went crazy," she said, referring to a statement in a morning paper.

"Granting that he had any sense in the first place," he returned, "you must have got the statement reversed."

"How do you mean?" she demanded.

"'He went crazy and married,' makes it seem more plausible," he answered.

HUBBY'S GOOD QUALITIES.

The curate was making a call on a humble member of his flock, when the good woman, in course of conversation, very much extolled the virtues of her absent husband, and finished up by saying: "And he is such a good man, too."

"In what way?" asked the curate.

"Why, sir," she said, "he always says his prayers every night of his life—drunk or sober—he never misses that."

Mission Work Among Pigmies.

Miss McLean, a woman of Glasgow, has given a fund for mission work among the dwarfs of the Cameroon district, West Africa, and the work of evangelization among them is fairly begun. They are a wandering, hunting folk, here to-day and there to-morrow, not staying long enough in one place to have any agriculture, and until they are instructed in more stable ways of living it will be necessary for missionaries to follow them about from place to place and labor among the little wanderers as they find opportunity.

His Precious Penny.

H. A. Sylvester, an aged man of Rockport, Me., still owns a penny given him when he was only two years old. The penny has traveled with him on shipboard round the world; has been shipwrecked, seen mining riots in the wilds of Idaho, and has been coveted by the pickpockets in the wilds of San Francisco. Sylvester hung on to it when it was the only cent he had to his name, and would not exchange it for a golden eagle.

Two counties in Kansas raised over 2,000,000 bushels of wheat each last year.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Feb. 10.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PROTHONOTORY

We are authorized to announce that H. A. McKee, of Spring township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that M. I. Gardner, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce that William G. Runkle, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that N. B. Spangler, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

The Bellefonte Daily News one day last week strongly advocated free silver. It had a lucid interval, and will now take silver dollars on subscription.

P. E. Womelsdorf, of Philipsburg, ex-representative, will be a Republican candidate for state senator. But, you see Phil, this district is going Democratic next fall.

Russia, France and Great Britain have agreed to insist on the candidature of Prince George of Greece for the governorship of Crete, and are ready to enforce it should the Sultan prove obdurate. Prince George is ready to depart for Crete under the tri-partite protection.

Philadelphia morning dailies now get here at 8:13 a. m. Years back they got here the third day after issue; then next day after, and that was considered a great convenience; the next push brought the dailies at 4 p. m., same day, and now we have them at breakfast time.

Son: Dad, what's all this reading about McKinley prosperity and trusts?

Old Paynodebts: Why Cid, see, under McKinley the're having big trusts and we are to buy everything we want on tick and trust an' that's what brings us prosperity without worken'.

When we think of the kind of legislators the people send to Harrisburg, remarks the Record, to make laws for them the idea of wasting millions of money to sumptuously house them during their deliberations becomes more and more repelling. Building marble walls around such an aggregation seems a grotesque sort of extravagance.

Can't keep lost valuables you find. In the case of an individual who had claimed a reward for the restitution of a diamond ring which he had found, Judge Finletter, of Philadelphia, the other day rendered a decision to the effect that the mere fact of finding the ring gave the finder no lien upon the property. The article had been lost; its loss was advertised, and to keep it was practically larceny. This has always been the common sense and ethical view of the matter; and coming now from a distinguished judicial authority it will have legal efficacy every where, and should help to correct the curious notions of "meum et tuum" which have so widely prevailed respecting articles which have been lost and found.

We have before us a copy of a speech delivered by granger and ex-representative Nesbit before the Union county grange. Mr. Nesbit represented Northumberland county in the last legislature and is a farmer and business man of superior qualifications. It was Mr. Nesbit who boldly on the floor of the House exposed the robberies at Harrisburg, and especially the steal in lumber for fitting up Grace church.

Mr. Nesbit told home wholesome truths to his brother grangers, and didn't a bit spare even some of the order who participated in the spoils of useless offices, clerkships, and as lobby boodlers, and he enlightened the grange by citing notorious, undeniable facts. We may make extracts from this ringing speech in some future issues.

The Dingley-mckinley tariff keeps cutting in on the farmer. By prohibitive duties it shut off the importation of products from foreign countries including beet sugar from Germany, which was one of the largest customers for American pork. That country now retaliates by refusing to buy our pork, in consequence of which our farmers find a drop in the price of pork from 6 and 7 cents to 4½ cents. This is a loss of thousands of dollars each year to Centre county farmers alone, and a loss of many millions of dollars to the farmers of tne United States, especially of the pork producing states of the west.

But, the tit-for-tat does not stop here. Germany was a heavy purchaser of American fruit, now she says, You shut out our sugar, now we shut out your fruit, green, dried and canned. And here the American fruit growers are losers to the amount of millions of dollars.

Dingley-mckinleyism hits our farmer in pork and fruit pretty severely, but fits the trusts quite admirably.

WHITE METAL ISSUES.

The State of Michigan has before it two interesting issues relating to silver generally affecting everybody, but particularly of interest to old soldiers and mortgage transactions. As to the first, Governor Pingree has offered prizes to the students of the University of Michigan for the quickest and most accurate answer to the question of what the difference to the average Union soldier would have been if he had been paid in gold, "or the best money, or honest money, as some call it." instead of depreciated currency. This is supposed to be another slap at the "money power" which has taken possession, as he fears, of his beloved party. The Governor not long ago made declaration that the Democratic party had "kicked out" this particular power, and that it had taken refuge in and dominated the Republican party. He is uncomfortable.

The other case involving silver is a legal one and, while interesting, will amount to nothing. Stephen Baldwin, a capitalist of Detroit, recently bought a piece of farming land in Oakland county, Michigan. Fred A. Baker, chairman of the Democratic State committee, held a mortgage on this land for $364, which debt became due December 13 last. On that day Baldwin went into the law office of Baker and deposited the great weight of 364 coined silver dollars in tender for the debt. Baker refused to surrender the mortgage, demanding either gold or paper money—or silver dollars in such amount that the bullion value of the same should equal the debt due. Baldwin refused to agree to this, and has begun proceedings in equity to compel the cancellation of the mortgage in view of the tender made. Both parties agree to carry the case up to the highest court to determine the constitutional right of Congress to coin money of unlimited legal tender where the bullion value of the coin has no relation to the nominal or tender value. Baldwin seems to be a gold man, and made the tender in bulky silver dollars to give Baker a practical lesson on the subject. Baker is a silver man, and refused the tender probably in the thought of crowding down Baldwin's throat some of the latter's talk of 50-cent dishonest dollars, etc. Honors are even in this respect.

But we have an idea that Baker, the free silver man, will make very little by his refusal, and that Baldwin, the goldite, will win. The Bland act made the silver dollar a full legal tender for all debts, public or private. The supreme court in the greenback case decided that Congress had the power to make anything a legal tender for debts; that such power was an inherent attribute of sovereignty, might be necessary to preserve the Government, and could be neither surrendered nor denied. If Congress has the power to make bits of paper a full legal tender, it certainly has the power to make the money of the constitution a legal tender. That money is gold and silver.—Pittsburg *Post*.

To Advance the Cost of Living.

Prosperity is on the way. The price of nails, thread, hose, tinware, rubber, enameled ware, machinery and bread is to be advanced by the trusts, while the Dingley tariff will advance all wearing material in the spring, or as soon as wool importations are necessitated. Here is a short list of recent combines and organizations of capital to corner the products in use:

1. Wire nail trust, capital $70,000,000.
2. Machinery trust, capital $60,000,000.
3. Enameled ironware trust, capital $10,000,000.
4. Beer trust, capital $60,000,000.
5. English thread trust, capital $50,000,000.
6. Cotton hose trust, capital $25,000,000.
7. Biscuit trust, capital $30,000,000.
8. Tinware stamping trust, capital $25,000,000.
9. Rubber goods trust, capital $50,000,000.

These are all combinations of capitalists to drive out smaller manufacturers so the trusts can control prices to further enrich themselves, and secure the promised "prosperity."

Wages is the last thing to advance, and 99 times out of 100 only through strikes.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall

(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.
Feb. 3	13	0 clear.
" 4	29	—4 clear.
" 5	31	18 cloudy.
" 6	31	18 clear.
" 7	36	11 clear.
" 8	39	21 cloddy.
" 9	42	28 part cloudy.

Afternoon of 5th, 3 inches of snow.

Sociable.

On Tuesday evening, February 22, the Ladies Aid Society of the Reformed church, will hold a sociable at the home of J. D. Murray. Ice cream, cake, etc., will be served.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9.

Wheat, contract, February, 98½.

Corn, No. 2, mixed, 33¾.

Oats, No. 2 white, 31.

Butter, fancy western creamery, 20½; Penn'a prints 22.

Eggs, fresh, 15c.

Live chickens, 10a10½; old roosters, 6a7; spring chickens, 9a10; ducks 9a10; geese, 8c.

White potatoes, car lots, 77a80.

Baled hay and straw—timothy $12; mixed hay, $8.50. Straight rye straw, $9; wheat, $6.50; oats, $6.50.

Chicago, Feb. 9.

Wheat, cash, 98.

Corn, cash, 27½.

Oats, cash, 24.

East Liberty Live Stock:

Cattle, prime, $4.90a5.00; common, $3.50a4.00; bulls. stags and cows, $2a4.

Hogs, prime medium weights, $4.20 a4.25; pigs, $3.75a3.95; common to fair $2.50a3.00.

Sheep, choice, $4.75; common, $3.30 a3.85; choice lambs, $5.70a5.80; common to good lambs, $4.60a5.65.

Veal calves, $6.75a7.25.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	90
Rye	35
Corn	30
New Oats	17
Oats	20
Barley	27
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	18
Eggs	16
Lard	5
Shoulders	8
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	60
Sides	
Onions	40

SALE REGISTER.

FEBRUARY 19—Catharine Nearhood, Centre Hall; chairs, tables, stoves, lounge, carpenter tools, etc.

FEB. 24.—Ira C. Korman, at Oak Hall; new mowers, binders, 13 spring harrows, wagons, cultivators, grain drills, and other farm implements.

MARCH 3.—Daniel Heckman, on the Brockerhoff farm, two miles west of Bellefonte; horses, cows, farm implements, household goods, etc. Sale to begin at 12 o'clock. Jasp. L. Neff auctioneer.

MARCH 5.—J. E. Shires, near Potters Mills; four horses, cows, young cattle, wagon, sled, buggy, farm implements of all kinds, household goods, ⅔ interest of grain in ground, etc.

MARCH 8—J. W. Winkleblech, in Haines township; horses, cows, sheep, wagons, mower, and all kinds of farm implements.

MARCH 12—T. M. Osman, one mile east of Centre Hall; horses, cows, sheep, wagons, farm implements, household goods, etc.

MARCH 14.—Cyrus Durst, near Linden Hall—horses, cows hogs, sheep, reapers, mowers, wagons, and other farm implements.

MARCH 17.—J. F. Heckman, two miles east of Spring Mills, live stock, farm implements, and household goods.

MARCH 18.—William Farner, near Potters Mills, horses, cows, hogs, farm implements, etc. Wm. Goheen, auc't.

MARCH 22.—John Bitner, 1½ miles west of Centre Hall; horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, wagons, and all kinds of farm implements.

MARCH 23—Jerry Snavely, near Old Fort; farm implements of all kinds, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, etc.

MARCH 26—Mrs. Annie Boozer, Centre Hall; tables, chairs, beds, stoves, and other household goods.

MARCH 28—W. A. Boal, 1 mile west of Old Fort horses, cows, sheep, hogs, wagons, reapers, mowers, farm implements, and household goods.

MARCH 31—S. W. Smith, one-fourth mile west of Centre Hall; farm stock, implements, and household goods.

Shoe Store.

—Shoes of Every—

Style, Quality, And Price,

—At the—

Penns Valley Shoe Store

CHAS. A. KRAPE,

SPRING MILLS, - PA.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTive gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Pennsylvania. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY AT PRIvate sale.—The undersigned offers at private sale, the farm situated in Potter Township, one mile west of Old Fort, on the Earleystown road, within 1½ miles of the Railroad station, convenient to school, church and postoffice, known as the Mrs. Grady farm, containing 150 acres, more or less. This farm is in good state of cultivation. Large Dwelling House, Bank Barn, and all the necessary outbuildings, all in good repair. Two large cisterns, one at house and one at barn, also well of limestone water near the buildings. Good young orchard, just coming into bearing. Terms favorable to buyer. Inquire of GEO. M. BOAL, Agent. Centre Hall.

FOR SALE.—A 5X7 PREMO B CAMERA, rectilenear lense; Premo Tripod, and Finishing Outfit, all new. Will be sold complete for $35. Apply to or address T. C. BARTGES. Centre Hall. feb3-4t

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTive gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Pennsylvania. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

THE Star Store.

Established 1889.

G. O. Benner, - Proprietor.

Our Terms—Cash before delivery.

Is it any wonder that we are making 'er go? They say "Money makes the mare go," but our customers say, low prices, one price to all, square dealing, make our goods go. Many things in one day and gone the next.

If you don't believe it,
Think we tell a lie,
Just make The Star a visit,
You'll think the same as I.

The Ajax is moving rapidly at 25c per gal. The four Iron Lasts and Stand at 35c set are very cheap. Arbuckle's Coffee is at the bottom, 10c, lay in your stock.

Clothing.

Children's Reefer Suits	$1 25
Boy's Suits	1 50
Boy's Suits	1 75
Boy's Suits	2 50
Men's Suits	5 00
Men's Suits	7 00

The above are all wool and are beauties.

Just in, Fresh Oysters and Frozen Fish.

Come and see and be seen.

THE STAR.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BARGAINS?

As people always are.

If so call on....

H. F. ROSSMAN,

SPRING MILLS, - PA.

Where you will find Bargains all lines every day.

20 Chamber Suits

Will be... sold at a

Bargain

In the Next Sixty Days.

A History of Penns Valley with each Suit sold. : : :

SMITH BROS.,

Spring Mills, - Penna.

In the estatate of Elizabeth Burd, late of Centre County, dec'd } In the Orphan's Court of Centre Co.

Notice is hereby given that N. B. Spangler, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Centre County, to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of the administrator, and to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the same, in the estate of Elizabeth Burd, deceased, will meet the parties in interest, at his office in the Eagle Building, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Friday, the 25th day of February, 1898, at 9 o'clock a. m, when and where they can be heard.

Bellefonte, Pa., Feb. 7th, 1898. N. B. SPANGLER, Auditor. feb10-3t.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY!

If you are out of employment and want a position, paying you from $50 to $100 monthly clear above expenses by working regularly, or, if you want to increase your present income from $200 to $500 yearly, by working at odd times, write the GLOBE CO., 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., stating age, whether married or single, last or present employment, and you can secure a position with them by which you can make more money easier and faster than you have ever made before in your life.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTive gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Pennsylvania. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

UP-TO-DATE NEWS.

Safety Lanterns.

The common lanterns explode and burn your barns—the Safety Attachment to a lantern prevents accident, which ought to induce every farmer to buy a lantern of us.

Clover Seed.

We buy and sell Clover Seed.

Fanning Mills.

We sell Fanning Mills, with different makes of seives and riddles, to clean farm seeds, as well as Clover and Timothy seed; but there has never been a device made to separate all the Buckhorn from Clover Seed.

Seed Seives.

We have a few of the Dildine Adjustable Seed Seives for sale—the last that are in the market.

Up to Date Dairying Supplies.

The DeLaval Cream Separator was the favorite cream separator shown at the grangers' picnic, where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock Butter Workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns, and all other dairy fixtures, including parchment paper for wrapping butter.

Household Fixtures and Sewing Machines.

Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Step Ladders, Baskets in great variety including the best make of Sewing Machines, which we sell at prices ranging from $12.50 to $25.00 each. Those in want of Sewing Machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

Buggies and Spring Wagons.

We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of Buggies, Surries and Carriages in the market—hand-made goods. Other makes of Buggies and Carriages of best quality and lowest prices.

Blankets! Robes! Sleighs and Sleds.

A great variety of blankets, robes, horse blankets, sleighs and cutters, of the finest make in the world. Boys' cutters and flyers. Farm and Lumber Sleds of the very best make.

Builders' Supplies.

Fire and Red Brick, Flag Stones, Lime, Roofing Paper, Plastering Hair, Sand, and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including Calcined Plaster. Logan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.

Shortlidge & Co., State College, Pa.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa

THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES IS THE HAndsomest and Best Newspaper published.

During 1898 The Times will not only maintain the high standard of excellence it reached the past year, but will steadfastly endeavor to excel its own best record, and will not swerve from its set purpose to make

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TERMS—Daily, $3.00 per annum; 25 cents per month; delivered by carriers for 6 cents per week. Sunday Edition, 32 large, handsome pages—224 columns elegantly illustrated, beautifully printed in colors, $2.00 per annum; 5 cents per copy. Daily and Sunday, $5.00 per annum; 50 cents per month.

Address all letters to THE TIMES, Philadelphia.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTive gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect November 28, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

8.23 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.33 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 14. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.25 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York, 9.30 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10,20 p m., New York 3.53 a. m. Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.12 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.35 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.22 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, and intermediate stations, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Erie. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, Pittsburg and Elmira, and intermediate stations. On Sundays for Watkins, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman coach to Rochester

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.53 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Williamsport 10 15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10,50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.53 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.30 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3 40 p m, Baltimore 4.40 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 58	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	8 57	4 39
1 57	6 28	Vicksburg	8 52	4 35
2 05	6 37	Mifflinburg	8 44	4 27
2 16	6 50	Millmont	8 31	4 16
2 23	6 57	Glen Iron	8 24	4 08
2 51	7 31	Paddy Mountain	7 56	3 43
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 42
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 55	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 8.05 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.55 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 5.55 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a. m. and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 29 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEFONTE	10 01	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 26	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore	4 30		7 25
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40		*5 56
5 08	7 10		PHILA	†8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			7 30
p. m.	a. m.	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡5 00 p. m. Sunday. ‖10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to East-bound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 26, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¾	8¾	2¾	STATIONS. Ar.	Lv.	12¾	7¾	11¾	WESTWARD
PM	PM	AM			A M	AM	PM	
6 30	1 10	8 45		Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21	
6 20	1 02	8 40		Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26	
6 16	12 58	8 37		Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30	
6 10	12 54	8 33		Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33	
6 05	12 49	8 31		Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38	
6 02	12 46	8 28		Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42	
5 57	12 41	8 24		Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47	
5 53	12 37	8 20		Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52	
5 50	12 35	8 18		Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54	
5 36	12 26	8 07		Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03	
5 33	12 24	8 04		Struble	7 20	11 21	5 06	
5 31	12 22	8 02		Inn	7 28	11 28	5 38	
5 30	12 20	8 00		State College	7 30	11 30	5 10	

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F, H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 85 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Dr. G. W. Hosterman and wife made a visit in Brush valley on Monday.

——Mrs. Polly Moyer has gone to Brush valley on a visit to her friends there.

——A. N. Nerhood, of Rebersburg, was visiting his son Ed. Nerhood the last week.

——C. C. Coble, of near Linden Hall gave us a call and enrolled his name on our list.

——Rev. Christine was over at Jacksonville all last week assisting in nightly services held there.

——Prof. James Gregg and wife, of Milesburg, were in our community over Sunday with relatives.

——Wm. A. Boal, of Earleystown, gave our office a business call and arranged for advertising his sale.

——Mrs. J. B. Kreamer spent last week at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Frank, at Spring Mills.

——Mr. and Mrs. L. Ray Morgan, of State College, were the guests Sunday at the home of S. W. Smith, west of town.

——Charley Nearhood was home over Sunday. He has been working on a farm in Nittany valley for months past.

——Mrs. W. W. Bayard, of Philadelphia, arrived here Saturday on a visit to her father, Mr. M. Strohm at Centre Hill.

——W. L. Goodhart, the secretary of the Millheim Telephone Co., was in town Monday in the interest of his company.

——Jared Harper and wife, of Bellefonte, came over Tuesday on a visit at the home of his brother Simon, on Church street.

——Rev. Lesher, pastor of the Boalsburg charge, filled the pulpit in the Lutheran church last night, and delivered an able sermon.

——County Superintendent C. L. Gramley and Mrs. Gramley, of Rebersburg, were guests at the home of Simon Harper Tuesday night.

——Wm. A. Sandoe, the merchant tailor went to Mifflintown, Pa., on Saturday on a visit to his father, who is seriously ill. He returned Monday.

Our old Democratic friend, Jno. Foreman, gave our sanct a call and had his label set out into the honored roll of '99; he looks the picture of health for one of his age.

——Mr. Alfred Hosterman, an old friend and patron of the REPORTER, and one of South Potter's honest and substantial citizens, favored this office with a call a few days ago.

——Miss Ida Rhoads, the charming daughter of Rev. Rhoads, spent last week in Bellefonte. She is an artist on the violin and participated in a concert given in that town.

——S. I. Rachau, of Madisonburg, one of our esteemed patrons, gave our office a call and set his label out into the fall of '89; he reports health and sleighing good in Brush valley.

——N. B. Spangler, Esq., of Bellefonte, the rising young attorney, was in town Monday, on business. Newt. is a candidate for District Attorney, and will hustle for the Democratic nomination.

——J. W. Zettle, of Georges Valley, was in town yesterday transacting business. He is a member of the firm of Zettle Bros., the lumber contractors, who have had extensive lumber operations in the Seven mountains.

——Our genial friend, merchant Frank Fisher, of Penn Hall, gave us a pleasant call and reports all o. k. down there. Mr. Fisher is interested in the new independent telephone line and very sanguine of its success.

——C. W. Smith, representing the medicine firm of E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago, was in town Monday interviewing our business men. He is a Milesburg boy, but has been the representative of the Chicago firm in this district for about ten years.

——Wm. Osman left last week for his home at Grant City, Missouri. Wm. spent about six weeks in his native valley, being called here by the sudden death of his father. He is engaged in the real estate business in Grant City, and has been prosperous.

——J. Emory Shires, of Potters Mills, was in to see us yesterday, and ordered bills for public sale on March 5th, of his farm stock, implements, etc. Emory will remove to a farm near Roaring Spring, in Blair county, this spring.

——Our jolly good friend and patron, Peter B. Jordon, of Colyer, was in town Tuesday, and in the course of his rounds dropped in to see us. Peter is one of the very-much alive citizens in the strong-hold of Democracy on the other side of the valley, and a very clever fellow in every way.

——We are pleased to note that our friend, Simon Harper is on a rapid way to recovery, and when the weather moderates he will be found upon our streets again. For nearly three months he has kept close to the house, not caring to venture out and expose himself to the winter weather. He was suffering from an affection of the lungs, but with careful treatment he is recovering and looking heartier than for years.

——Mrs. Philip Mersinger will take her departure tomorrow, Friday morning for her home in Joliet, Ill. Mrs. Mersinger was here on a four weeks' visit among friends and relatives in this place and Potters Mills. Her maiden name was Miss Sadie McCormick, of Potters Mills, and she has been residing in Illinois for many years, where her husband, who is well known to many in this valley, is engaged in the musical instrument business.

COBURN.

Sudden Death of William Neese on Sunday.—Telephone Line Going Up.

John Hoffa made a business trip to Lewisburg on Monday.

The price of feathers have considerably advanced since our last communication.

Mrs. Caroline Garthoff is at present visiting friends in Brush and Sugar valleys.

Miss Levangie Royer, of Zion, was visiting friends at this place one day last week.

Mrs. William Ganes, of Bellefonte, is at present visiting at the home of Jas. A. Kooney.

E. L. Auman, of Farmers Mills, received two car loads of bran, and will distribute it to his customers in this valley.

T. G. Hosterman and wife, of Fiedler, spent Sunday afternoon with his father-in-law, M. M. Harbach, at this place.

Some of our people took in the Asaph concert, at Millheim on Saturday evening, and were highly pleased with the exercises.

Merchant H. G. Miller and wife of Rebersburg, spent a few hours very pleasantly at the home of J. A. Bowersox, on Sunday last.

About twenty thousand bushels of wheat was shipped from this station by our two grain merchants, during the month of January. Whether Leiter, the Grain King, of Chicago, got this also we are unable to say.

Henry Fryer spent Sunday with his daughter, Mrs. R. J. Snavely, who lives at Capps, along the main line of the P. and E. railroad. He says Mr. Snavely has been promoted to the position of track walker, with a fair salary and steady employment.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* is now regularly received here in the morning which is much appreciated by its readers. Boyd Vonada, their hustling agent, sees to it that everybody who wants it will be supplied. Will you have a copy, please?

The Bell Telephone Co. is distributing poles along the pike from here to Spring Mills, Millheim and Woodward, and will in the near future have these towns in direct communication with the business world. This will be quite a convenience to the public, as the line that is now established here is only a local affair between the towns of the eastern end of Penns and Brush valleys. When this new line is completed our citizens should feel proud that we have two distinct telephone lines.

On Monday evening a sled load of our people, consisting of John Hoffa and wife, R. F. Vonada and wife, A. J. Stover and wife, J. W. Kerstetter and wife, J. F. Garthoff and wife, Mrs. James E. Harter and Boyd W. Vonada, went to the hospitable home of E. H. Auman, at Farmers Mills, to spend the evening. No doubt the evening was pleasantly spent for the party did not return until the wee sma' hours.

William Neese, an old and respected citizen of Penn township, departed this life on Sunday afternoon, very suddenly. The neighbors had prayer-meeting at his house in the afternoon, and Mr. Neese seemed apparently well; soon after his neighbors had gone he complained of not feeling well, and expired without a struggle. Some time in the summer, however, he was seized with a paralytic stroke, and had not fully recovered. He was a life-long Democrat, and always took a lively interest in politics. He was a member of the Penns Creek Lutheran congregation for many years, and up to the time of his death. He never was married. His age was about 72 years; interment in Heckman's cemetery today, Thursday.

SPRING MILLS.

The News of Our Neighboring Town as Seen by Our Scribe.

The adopted daughter of Daniel Kennelley, of our village, has been very ill for several weeks.

Rev. Faus is having revival services in the M. E. church of our village. The attendance is quite large.

Frank Alexander, of Missouri, formerly of our village, is here visiting his old friends and the scenes of his boyhood. He left this section of the country many years since.

Commercial agents are again on the wing; they report business for present wants quite fair; spring orders very limited and small, merchants cautious and buying for the future very reluctantly.

The shoe maker shop of Major Huss will be rented to a barber from Mifflinburg, who contemplates painting, papering, and fitting up the room with entirely new furniture, etc., converting the old shop into a first-class tonsorial parlor.

Miss Ida Long, assistant P. M., in company with her sister, Mrs. Robert Meese, left for Punxsutawney on Wednesday last. The latter will act as housekeeper for her two brothers, who are merchants in that town. Miss Ida will return in about ten days.

Sleigh bells are ringing merrily all day long, and at night sleighing parties have the right-of-way, and their song and hilarity almost conjures the wandering stars and makes them stand like wonder wounded hearers. Large parties are sleighing on the pike nightly.

Mrs. Catharine Alexander, the venerable mother of Wm. P. Alexander, the popular miller of our village, whom she has been visiting since early fall, has been quite ill for the last week or ten days. Mrs. William P. Alexander has also been confined to her bed for several weeks, but is slowly convalescing.

We will have quite a moving time this spring; about every tenth family will make a change—move somewhere. Dwellings here are just as scarce as gold dollars, and some families will be mightily puzzled where to go or what to do. Where are all our enterprising builders; why do they stand aloof now? A dozen plain, ordinary dwellings would not be vacant an hour.

Spring Mills is fortunate indeed in having Miss Mabel Sankey as teacher for her little folks. She is a young lady eminently qualified for the position, requiring as it frequently does, all the patience of a Job. She knows exactly how to handle them, and of course has perfect control. Always impartial, her pleasing manners, gentle disposition and smiling face attracts the little folks as if magnetically, and naturally they try their best to please her, by being attentive and obedient, consequently they advance rapidly. Some of her little people of seven and eight summers can read and write admirably, when less than six months ago they could not distinguish one letter from another, and it is simply owing to the kindness, patience and perseverence as exercised by Miss Sankey in her instruction, teaching them in such a gentle, persuasive manner, that the children become interested in their lessons at once and each try to excel the other, that so much is accomplished in so short a time. Miss Sankey, as a teacher of the rising generation, has few equals and no superior in this county.

POTTERS MILLS.

The News of the Past Week as Gathered by Our Correspondent.

Betty Wilkinson is on the sick list.

Emanuel Smith was to Mifflin county on Tuesday of last week.

John Wilkinson caught another fox. He knows how to get them.

The Shires farm was sold last Saturday to James Shires, for $40 an acre.

People are taking advantage of the cold weather by filling their ice houses for next summer.

Thomas Farner, one of our teachers, was to Boalsburg attending the Teachers' Local Institute last Saturday.

Merchant Boyer, who took possession of the store room at Colyer, passed through here last week with his flitting.

John Slack, of Nittany valley, who expects to occupy Allison's brick house, has removed some of his goods here already.

County Superintendent Gramley was around making his official visits to schools in this community last Monday.

Reuben Colyer and Samuel Meyers were in town last Friday evening and helped the band boom up some fine music. Come again boys.

That "Helgrimite," of which the *Centre Democrat's* scribe spoke in last weeks' paper, is smart enough to spell "Hellgamite" or "Hellgramite" correct anyhow; either being proper. Any one who pretends to be as smart as the *Democrat's* scribe, should not expose his ignorance by giving the definition of a misspelled word. That scribe also makes assertions which have no base; but all lawyers will lie. At least we understand that scribe expects to read law in the future. Concerning grammar; he must have forgotten all his grammar while trying to catch "Weavers."

Alexander McCoy while in the city purchased a new sleigh, which arrived on Tuesday.

Mrs. J. L. Armstrong, of Oak Hall, who was visiting in this place, returned home on Sunday.

Last week was ice harvest for the farmers; there were about 75 loads of ice taken off the dam at this place.

Michael Grove was in town last week on business. The fox hunters of this place keep him busy swearing fox scalps.

Messrs. Noll, Foust and Meyers, of Pleasant Gap, are in our town since they have moved their saw mill to this side.

Frank McCoy got too warm while sawing ice, and thought he would cool himself by stepping in the dam; he was obliged to change his clothing.

The band was favored with some players from Snyder county, and was very much pleased with their friends, and invite them back.

J. E. Shires who resides on the farm at this place, will move to Roaring Springs, Blair county, in the spring; he expects to have public sale on the 5th of March.

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LINDEN HALL.

Breezy Letter from Our Correspondent Up the Valley.

Henry Zeigler and daughter Lizzie visited among friends at Spring Mills Tuesday.

Samuel Ripka and wife spent Monday of this week with friends in Georges valley.

Jacob Wagner and wife, of Tusseyville, were the guests of their son Jas. in town, on Tuesday.

Michael Segner, of Shingletown, visited and transacted business in this place on Monday last.

Charles Gross left this place for Shingletown, on Monday, where he expects to stay for a month or two.

Mr. Leopard, wife and child, of State College, were visiting at the home of George Swab and family over Sunday.

Harry Swab, of Bellefonte, was circulating among his many friends in and around town a few days quite recently.

Wm. Raymond is confined to the house with neuralgia; hope he will soon be restored to his former good health.

The members of the U. Ev. church will hold an oyster supper on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week. Come one, come all.

Valerie Gettig, who has been visiting friends in Altoona since Christmas has returned home, and says she prefers country life to city life.

Mrs. Ida Miller and Mrs. Anna Frasier and child and Miss Sadie Lee, all of Colyer, were the guests of P. H. Bradford, on Tuesday of this week.

The choir of the U. Ev. church are practicing the music for dedication; they meet twice a week under the instruction of Rev. Rhoads, of Centre Hall.

On Tuesday evening a sledding party consisting of a number of our young people, were to Centre Hall, and judging by all appearances, they must have had a delightful time.

The officers of the U. Ev. S. S. were elected on Sunday for a period of one year, they are as follows: Supt. J. T. Ross; Asst. Supt., J. W. Zeigler; Sec'y, Lizzie Gettig, Treasurer, Henry Zeigler.

A. E. Zeigler, who was book keeper in the U. Ev. Publishing House, at Harrisburg, arrived home sick on Saturday, with heart trouble; we truly sympathize with him in his affliction, and wish for him a speedy relief from his suffering.

On Thursday of last week the following persons were to State College, to see the wonders and inventions of one of the most beautiful spots in the county: Lizzie and Katie Zeigler, Maggie Yearick, Howard and William Zeigler. They all report having spent the day very pleasantly.

On Saturday evening a sledding party from near Zion invaded the home of George Swab and wife; they were royally entertained by them until a late hour, when they returned to their respective homes, wishing Mr. and Mrs. Swab many years of happiness and prosperity.

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FOR KLONDIKE MINERS.

THE TASK OF TAKING 500 REINDEER TO ALASKA.

A Special Agent's Mission in Norway---How the Animals Will Be Disposed Of When They Arrive---Freighting With Reindeer.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson is now in Norway as the special agent of the War Department with power to purchase 500 reindeer, which the government will use in forwarding supplies to the destitute miners in the Klondike. Mr. Wm. J. Kjellman, superintendent of the government reindeer herd in Alaska, preceded Jackson to Norway and selected the animals and keepers for the proposed expedition. Lieut. Devore of the army, military secretary to Secretary Alger, accompanied Dr. Jackson as far as London and has arranged for the transportation of the herd of reindeer to New York, for which purpose he has chartered a steamer.

The arrangements for the transportation of the reindeer, the harness, sleds and drivers, will be most difficult and expensive, says the Washington Star. A large supply of Arctic moss must be carried for fodder for the journey across the ocean, as well as for that overland to Seattle and again by water to Dyea. A day's journey inland from Dyea a moss grows on which the caribou of that region subsist, and it is conceded that reindeer can live on any food that is good enough for caribou. The long trip is sure to affect the reindeer, but it is hoped that it can be made in a short enough time to allow a short stop for recuperation before the starting of the expedition from Dyea.

The reindeer may be kept by the War Department in anticipation of a repetition of this year's distress next winter, or they may be sold at auction in the spring. There is a horrid possibility, however, that they may have to be slaughtered for food in the Klondike and the orders authorize such a thing if the situation justifies it. In case they return safely from their mission of humanity, the chances are that they will be added to the herds already established by the government in Alaska. The herd which is thus to be imported will cost about $50,000, exclusive of the cost or transportation and sustenance.

The proposed use of reindeer for the lief of the Klondike miners has aroused fresh interest in regard to those animals. In Lapland, which includes the northern parts of Sweden, Norway, Finland and the Kola peninsula, there are about 100,000 domestic reindeer. They are in herds of all sizes, owned by various individuals, the business of reindeer herding and raising being one of the chief industries of the country. Thousands are used annually for food, and a good deal of the meat is sold in Europe as venison. In Lapland they sell at from $7 to $15 each when broken to work. Their training begins when they are from three to four years old, and they are usually able to work up to the age of from sixteen to eighteen years.

Freighting with reindeer is an entirely separate industry from raising the animals, and is one in which many Laplanders are engaged. Almost all the traffic between the inland settlements and the coast is done by reindeer sleds in winter and reindeer packs in summer. The hoofs of a reindeer are large and flat and spread out as the foot is planted, so that the animals are equally useful for traveling on snow or in mud. The sleds are built of light, thin wood, in much the form of the forward half of a canoe, only decked over for about two-thirds of their total length of about seven feet. From 300 to 400 pounds of freight make a sled load, and ten sleds make a team, nine loaded and one for the driver. Each sled is drawn by a reindeer, whose harness consists of a rawhide thong about the neck, with a single trace running between the forelegs and to one side of the hind legs, so that the animal pulls a bit sideways and does not step into his own tracks twice, as it would if it pulled straight ahead. The driver, who rides in the first sled, drives with reins tied to his steed's horns. The other animals are tethered each to the rear of the sled ahead of it. Dr. Jackson will not only buy 500 reindeer, but also their harness and sleds, and will hire the services of 50 drivers who will be accompanied by their families.

Japanese Theatres.

It will interest many to learn that the Japanese laws now prohibit a theatrical performance lasting more than eight hours. The plays in the first-class theaters begin at ten or eleven, and are not ended until after sunset. There are intervals, of course, for refreshments, and a recent innovation is a theater yard for exercise, lined with eating booths and fancy stalls. Boxes are secured three or four days in advance from a neighboring teahouse, where arrangements are made for refreshments and attendance during the day. Full dress is never worn. The following articles, unless otherwise ordered, are brought to each patron: A programme, a cushion, a tobacco fire box, a pot of tea, cakes, fruit, and sunshi, a sort of rice dumpling flavored with vinegar and topped with a piece of fish. Valuables may be left at the tea-house, and the inclusive charge, excepting the waiter's tip, is not more than 90 cents a head. The gallery is the most aristocratic place, but the place unreserved occupied by the Japanese "gods," is quaintly called "the deaf gallery."

Water Drinking.

When it is considered that the body is made up very largely of water it can readily be understood how important to health is a constant supply of this fluid. Many people have an idea that the drinking of water in any amount beyond that actually necessary to quench the thirst is injurious, and acting on this belief they endeavor to drink as little as possible. The notion, however, is wide of the truth. Drinking freely of pure water is a most efficacious means not only of preserving the health, but often of restoring life when failing.

All the tissues of the body need water, and water in abundance is necessary also for the proper performance of every vital function. Cleanliness of the tissues within the body is as necessary to health and comfort as cleanliness of the skin, and water tends to insure the one as truly as it does the other. It dissolves the waste material, which would otherwise collect in the body, and removes it in the various excretions.

These waste materials are often actual poisons, and many a headache, many rheumatic pains and aches, sleepless nights and listless days and many attacks of the "blues" are due solely to the circulation in the blood or deposit in the tissues of these waste materials, which cannot be got rid of because of an insufficient supply of water.

Water is accused of making fat, and people with a tendency to corpulence avoid it for that reason. But this is not strictly true. It does undoubtedly often increase the weight but it does so because it improves the digestion and therefore more of the food eaten is utilized and turned into fat and flesh. But excessive fat, what we call corpulence, is not a sign of health but of faulty digestion and assimilation, and systematic water-drinking is often employed as a means of reducing the superfluous fat—which it sometimes does with astonishing rapidity.—Youth's Companion.

CANINE CONSTABULARY.

A Force of Bloodhounds at Every County Seat Suggested.

We have frequently urged on the county authorities of this State during the past few years the expediency of the plan of keeping a few track hounds at some convenient point in each county, not only to trace actual criminals, who cannot be followed by any other means, but to deter the criminally disposed from the commision of contemplated crimes by the assurance which the presence of the dog detective affords that they will be speedily followed and caught if they give effect to their evil inclinations. The suggestion has been enforced on several occasions by reports of good service rendered by the dogs in the few countries where they are kept, and some very convincing testimony of the same character is added by our Florence correspondent in his letter, published yesterday. After relating how the mere arrival of the dogs at Chadbourn had caused an unknown burglar to betray himself by attempted flight, he adds:

"Major Day received a telegram yesterday from J. W. Cherry of Wilson, N. C., requesting that the bloodhounds owned by the city of Florence be sent to that place by the first train. These man trailers have been used considerably of late by the authorities in North Carolina for running down criminals, and they have been very successful. Florence, of course, gets good pay for them whenever they are used for any other purpose than running down criminals within the city limits. It has been a great thing for Florence, having these trailers on hand, for it has reduced burglary and incendiarism very nearly 100 per cent. during the time they have been here. These dogs are the same ones that ran down a murderer near Hub, N. C., last year, and ran down Edgar Purvis, the tramp who shot Flagman Blackwell on a Coast Line train at Dunn, N. C., about two weeks ago. They are sent anywhere upon receipt of a telegram, with assurance that the price will be paid for their services."

The lively demand for the animals from neighboring counties is evidence enough of their successful services heretofore, and proves that they are regarded as a useful police institution. They should be as useful in every county.

The most important testimony to their value, however, is afforded in the statement as to the effect of their appearance in reducing crime. The mere fact of "having these trailers on hand," we are told, "has been a great thing for Florence," as shown by the marked decrease in the number of cases of burglary and incendiarism alone, to say nothing of other serious or lesser crimes. A similar equipment should be a great thing for other towns or counties for the same reason, and when its small cost is considered it is really strange that every county is not provided with one.—Charleston (N. C.) News and Courier.

Diet of Stout Persons.

It is a mistake for the stout person to refuse to eat fat. Starches and sugars, represented in such vegetable foods as bread, rice, tapioca and the like are fat formers. The living body has a power of making fat out of that which is not fat. And with this point is another—that fat itself does not go directly, at least, to make fat in the body. Fat is, on the other hand, a valuable addition to the diet of a corpulent person because it has a power properly administered of burning off food excess. In more than one system of body reduction fat is, therefore, administered as an essential part and parcel of the diet cure.

How a Fish Swims.

The tail of the fish is his sculling oar. He moves it first on one side and then the other, using his fins as balances to guide his motion. If the fish is moving fast and wants to stop, he straightens out his fins just as a rower of a boat does his oars.

BIGGEST GUN ON EARTH.

TO BE PLACED ON ROMER SHOALS, NEW YORK HARBOR.

Forty-nine Feet Long, Sixteen Inches Calibre and Throws a 2,500 Pound Projectile Sixteen Miles---No Armor Able to Resist It.

Unless some unforeseen accident occurs the largest cannon in the world will be in the possession of the United States Government early this spring. Advices received at the Army building in Whitehall Street from the Bethlehem, Penn., Iron Works, were to the effect that this great weapon is to be completed by that time. The gun is five feet longer and six tons heavier than the gun exhibited by Krupp of Germany at the Columbian Exposition, hitherto considered the heaviest piece of ordnance ever manufactured. The American gun is to weigh 126 tons and be forty-nine feet in length. In a vertical line through its breech the gun will be six feet in diameter. When completed the gun is to be part of the new system of fortifications to protect Greater New York, being located on Romer Shoals in the lower bay.

The plans for this gun were completed nearly two years ago, and the makers have been at work upon it more than a year. John F. Meigs, formerly a lieutenant in the United States Navy, and Capt. E. L. Zalinski, the retired officer who invented the pneumatic dynamite gun, have been superintending the construction of the weapon. The inspection of the progress of the work for the Government has been made by Capt. Ira McNutt of the United States Ordnance Corps. These gentlemen have watched each step of the work from the smelting of the steel down to the rifling of the great barrel. They are sanguine there is no vessel afloat that can stand one shot from the gun. They are probably right when it is considered that the conical shot, as large as the body of a man and five feet six inches in length, is to weigh more than 2,500 pounds and is to strike with a velocity of 1,879 feet a second. To emphasize the havoc that a shot from this great weapon would create, an ordnance officer said that if the Empire State Express were sent at full speed into the side of a vessel the damage done would not be so great as that wrought by this projectile. No armor that a ship can carry can withstand its impact. The heaviest armor would buckle, and beams and ribs would splinter when struck by it. Besides the damage to the ship itself, every man within fifteen yards of the spot where the shot struck would be killed outright by the shock.

The gun is to be of sixteen-inch calibre and about 1,000 pounds of powder will be necessary to send the steel projectile over its computed range of sixteen miles. The heaviest projectiles fired up to the present time have been those tested in Germany, and they weigh but 2,000 pounds. The longest known range ever attained was that of a sixty-seven-ton gun tested during the Queen's jubilee. It threw a 1,400-pound projectile twelve miles.

Secretary Alger has engineers at work upon plans for a powerful turret in which the gun is to be housed. This turret is to be of the best Harveyized steel plates nearly two feet thick. Behind the outer armor there is to be a steel backing and more armor, bringing the total thickness up to more than three feet. No vessel could carry a turret of this thickness, as the weight would capsize any battleship afloat. The turret is to be forty-five or fifty feet in diameter. The turret foundation of granite and steel is to be sunk through the sand on Romer Shoals to the gneiss rock that underlies it. It is to stand twenty-five feet above the surface of the bay at high water. The roof is to be egg-shaped, so that a rain of projectiles from a hostile fleet would glance from it. Torpedoes are to be guarded against by a series of underwater barricades. The gun's range is to command all the channels of the harbor, and, supplemented by twenty 10 and 12 inch rifles at Fort Hamilton, fifteen more at Fort Wadsworth, forty rifled mortars at Plum Island and twenty mortars and twenty-two guns at Sandy Hook, it is likely to give any unwelcome visitor that tries to get into the harbor, a reception that will become historical.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Bulgarians.

Since 1877 the country has been at peace, save for a few trifling frontier disturbances, and a generation of young men has grown up who never have seen a shot fired in anger. Moreover, the old cause of anger against the Turks has been removed, for it is no longer Turkish soil that Montenegro covets. Yet the old men who stride up and down the street of Cettinje in gorgeous raiment, their silken belts bristling with pistol and knife, still talk of nothing but the good old times when the man who wanted money or arms had only to cross the frontier into Albania and take them; and they still pray that they may have a chance of striking another blow.

All the men, young and old, are organized and armed as soldiers; no man ever leaves his house without a loaded pistol in his belt; in fact, the uniform consists of the pistol and the red cap bearing the Prince's initial. For the rest all wear much the same costume, viz.: a tight red or grenn jacket, cunningly embroidered by an Albanian tailor and often adorned with gold buttons, loose blue knickerbockers, white gaiters and sheepskin sandals and a bright silk sash wound round and round the waist to support the leather cartridge bag, the pistol and the yataghan; over all, for full dress, a long tunic of white or green, and in wet or cold weather a narrow plaid thrown across the shoulders. A man going on a journey always carries his rifle as well, slung across his back; but times have changed since a man living on the frontier never left his house for work or play without his loaded musket.—Longman's Magazine.

STORY OF A SETTLER.

How One Russian Immigrant Became an American.

The fourth stage of the Dakota settler's progress, which I saw reached by but one man, and he had been in this country seven years, is the frame-house stage. The old-timer who has gained this heighth of prosperity lives in Mercer County, which is almost wholly settled by Russians, and his neat dwelling, containing six rooms, all on the ground floor, stands on a crest of the water shed between the Missouri and Big Knife rivers, commanding a glorious view of twenty miles in every direction. This man own six hundred and forty acres of land, all of which is upland prairie, such as American farmers, having in mind the rich valleys of the Red, James, and other wheat-region rivers, had deemed unfit for cultivation. Nor could it be properly cultivated with their extravagant methods; but its Russian owner, in 1897, put one hundred and sixty acres into wheat that yielded him eighteen bushels to the acre, forty more into flax and potatoes, and enclosed the remainder with a wire fence as a pasture for his two hundred head of cattle. On the open range he herded a flock of sheep, and from the free prairie meadows he cut one hundred tons of hay, which he hauled home and stacked for winter use.

His stables and outbuildings, low but thick-walled and warm, form two sides of a square that opens to the south, while his dwelling and its adjacent granaries form the third side. Besides owning several teams of fine horses, a herd of cattle, and a flock of sheep, he raises pigs, chickens, turkeys and ducks; sends eggs and butter to market every week, is not in debt to any man, has $1,000 in the bank, is estimated to be worth $10,000 more. Seven years ago when he located where he still lives, he had less than $500 with which to make his new start in life, and he was fifty miles from a railroad. But he had pluck, energy and thrift, besides a family of sons and daughters who had been educated to hard work.

Now, though the old man still hauls his wheat fifty miles to the railroad, he can count twenty-three homesteads from his own house; and though most of his sons and daughters have left him, he is proud of the fact that they are raising families of bright young Americans who will honor his name and bless him for their heritage of freedom.—Kirk Munroe, in Harper's.

The "Smartest Dog."

John N. Conover, the liveryman, has perhaps the most intelligent dog in all this country. He is a shepherd, and is valued very highly by his owner. George Coffey went out home with Mr. Conover a few days ago, and upon his return related the following to a representative of "The News:" "Well, sir, John Conover has got the smartest dog I ever saw, and if he was mine I wouldn't take $100 for him. I was out at John's to-day, and it was raining. The dog was lying by the stove and John said to him, calling him by name: 'This fire is about out; go and get a stick of wood.' The dog sprang up, went hastily to the woodhouse and returned with a stick in his mouth. Mr. Conover then remarked: 'Go upstairs and get my old hat.' The summons was obeyed, and in two minutes Mr. Conover was presented with his hat, but it was not the one he wanted, so he told the dog to take it back and bring another one, describing it, and this time no mistake was made. He then said to the dog: 'It is raining; go and see that the cattle are in the field convenient to the barn.' The dog started with a yelp, and it was not long until he came in, satisfying his master that his orders had been obeyed."—Columbia (Ky.) News.

Romance of a Girl's Hair.

Some little while ago a a magnificent specimen of human hair was exhibited in New York, soft as silk, rich brown in color, weighing seven ounces, and no less than five feet four inches in length. Its own intrinsic beauty would have been enough to secure it an interest, but the story attached to it made it doubly interesting. It came from the head of a Swabian peasant girl, who had two lovers, the one a poor peasant earning a small weekly wage, and the other a rich miller. The latter owned the cottage in which the girl and her widowed mother lived, and, being as mean and unscrupulous as he was wealthy, he threatened to drive out his tenants unless the girl married him, although he had already received part payment for the cottage, and they were working hard to pay off the rest of their debt. Before he had time to carry out his threat, happily a deliverance came to the village in the person of an itinerant hair dealer. To him, therefore, went the distressed damsel, sold her magnificent hair and put herself and her mother out of the power of the hated suitor. Her tresses were taken to the annual fair at Leipsic and there sold to an American dealer.

Jealous Prince Edward.

Prince Edward, the Duke of York's eldest son, does not approve of his new brother. The Duke of York, with his usual kindness, invited the servants from Sandringham to York Cottage to see the new baby, but when the nurse brought it in Prince Edward was very indignant at the attention bestowed upon it, and kept saying, "Take it away; take it away."

In Scotland the last day of the year, or New Year's eve, is called Hogmanay.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Keeping Grade Fowls---Foot Rot in Sheep---Necessary Apiary Equipments---Tuberoses Easily Grown---Etc., Etc.

KEEPING GRADE FOWLS.

The grade fowl is all right for poultry keepers who keep fowls for eggs or for sale as poultry, without trying to begin as breeders for sale alive. The grade can never be depended upon, and the grade roosters should be killed off every year, and only the pullets kept. When it is desired to replenish the flock a full-bred cock of one or the other of the breeds from which the cross is made should be used. If a third breed is introduced into the strain the progeny wil be mongrels, and good for nothing for any purpose. Most farmers try to experiment with too many breeds. More than two will result in practical ruin to their flocks.

FOOT ROT IN SHEEP.

Now that there is a revival in the sheep-growing industry, a word of caution may be needed against trying to grow sheep on low or wet land. The natural habits of the sheep is on high and often rocky lands. By contact with rocks and stones the hoofs of sheep are naturally pruned. When they are kept on low, wet ground the hoof grows long, and being very little sensitive it is easily softened until it begins to rot. There can be no doubt that this is caused by some germ, for rubbing the hoof with blue vitriol, which is one of the best germ killers, will destroy it. But the germ seems to be indigenous to all wet lands where sheep are kept, and it is the worst affection with which sheep can be afflicted. When it once gets into a flock it can be carried to land that is high and dry, and will propagate there.

NECESSARY APIARY EQUIPMENTS.

To care for a few colonies of bees, it is necessary to have a few implements: A bee smoker, a honey knife, a bee brush, queen cages, swarming box, a bee veil, besides extra hives; and if we expect to raise comb honey, we want section boxes and supers to hold them on the hives, also a supply of comb foundation. If we prefer to extract the honey, we want an extractor, and if we use the extractor we will not need the section boxes. The smoker is the indispensible article. A honey knife may be made of any ordinary good table knife with long and slim blade. A brush; nothing is better than quills from the wings of turkeys or geese. Queen cages are easily made from little blocks of wood, and so is also the swarming box, which is made of light stuff, about twelve by fourteen inches square with one end open, and sides perforated with one-inch holes, with a long handle similar to a fork handle put through the narrow way near the center of box. A bee veil may be made of cheap veiling stuff of any kind that will admit of as good vision as possible. A bee veil is not a necessity, although a beginner may get along better at first, but I think after you once get well started, the bee veil will be thrown aside.—The Epitomist.

TUBEROSES EASILY GROWN.

If to be grown in the open, start the bulbs in pots in March. Use small pots, one bulb in each, planting so the crown will be a little above the surface of the soil. Set in a warm place; keep the earth moist but not wet. When the bulbs show growth, give a cooler location, as rapid growth tends to weaken the plants.

Give fresh air freely, but do not allow any chills, as the tuberose is very delicate and tender. Set the pots out of doors for a time on mild sunny days. Never give more water than is necessary to keep the soil moist. If kept too wet there will be few if any blossoms. About the first of June transplant to a sunny spot which has been freely fertilized with well-decayed cow manure. To secure fine blossoms the soil must be rich and mellow. When the flower stalks appear, tie to a strong support with a narrow strip of soft cloth, for wind, rain and sometimes their own weight will cause them to break. Should the nights grow cool before they flower, cover with newspapers, which are light and a perfect protection.

If for house growth set the bulbs in May, for succession of bloom, from April to June, at intervals of from two to three weeks. Fill six-inch pots with one part each of sand, leaf mold, old cow manure and good garden soil. Treat as directed above, sheltering from the intense rays of the sun and keeping in mind the caution regarding watering too freely. The pots may be kept on a sheltered piazza if preferred. Water about once a week with liquid manure. Should the green aphis appear spray with soapsuds or a very weak solution of carbolic acid. The tuberose is a charming plant, with flowers of waxen white and subtle, delicate, though heavy perfume.—American Agriculturist.

DEEP, OR SHALLOW PLOWING.

On the western plains, or that portion of them composed of what is known as the Loess formation, it is a matter of seemingly little difference what portion of the soil is turned upon the surface to form the seed bed, writes J. J. Edgerton, of Iowa. Soil from many feet down incidentally removed in digging wells, seems to furnish a congenial home for vegetation before it has gone through any process of disintegration after coming to the surface.

But with the average soils such is not the case. Usually that brought up from many inches below the surface must be exposed to the air for several years before it will have decomposed sufficiently for plants to take kindly to it. It is due to this principle that bad results often follow deep plowing. When it is desired to decompose the deeper soil more rapidly, introduce more vegetable matter and underdrain where necessary. This is a better plan than turning it up on the surface to weather, thereby necessitating the burial of that part already decomposed.

Mr. Renney of the Ontario Agricultural College says, "When you have developed a good tilth upon the surface, keep it where the young plants can get at it and do not bury it, out of their reach." In his four year system of rotation he plows but once and that is to turn the sod, and it is done just deep enough to insure a good job of plowing. The tendency of the food materials of the soil, as they are rendered soluable, is downward, by reason of percolating waters. If the plowing is deep this fine tilth of soluable materials is turned down where it has a shorter distance to go before getting entirely out of reach of the young plant.

WINTERING HORSES.

Farmers within fifteen or twenty miles of the city will find it a profitable business to winter city horses. Those having plenty of straw, fodder and hay will find this method of disposing of it much more profitable than hauling it to the city. A large quantity of manure is made, and this should be hauled and spread as fast as made, over the timothy meadows. The manure, if properly handled, will pay for the feed and care of the horses, and the money received for their board will be clear gain. In selecting horses for wintering, care must be taken to get only healthy ones. The boarding horses should not be put into the same stable with the farm horses.

The oat straw and fodder should be cut by horse-power; give each horse a daily ration of one bushel of this cut feed, mixed with four quarts of bran, and ground oats. Feed half in the morning and half at night. Give six ears of corn at noon, with wheat straw and a small forkful of hay in the rack at night. The horses should be curried and rubbed down daily, and let out to exercise in the barnyard every suitable day. Water night and morning. With this feed and care, horses that are brought to the farm in the fall thin and footsore, will weigh from one hundred and twenty five pounds more in the spring. Keep the stalls free of manure; the manure should not be allowed to remain in the stable, as fermenting manure will surely produce lung fever.

While there is no great amount of money in the business, yet it is a very good method of disposing of the rough feed and making a large quantity of manure, which is always wanted.—Baltimore American.

OVER-FEEDING BROOD SOWS.

Many a fine litter of pigs is lost, and especially in times when farmers want to be particularly good to their brood sows by giving them too much feed the first three days after farrowing, says a breeder who has been successful. We have often noticed that the experienced brood sow, should she be allowed to have her own way at that period and has the range of the farm, will prepare her nest carefully on the south side of the hill, if possible, or with some other protection from the northwest winds. She will, if possible, make her nest close to a spring or slough. If her habits are closely watched, it will be noticed that she will eat nothing the first day. The second day she will probably go to the spring and take a drink, and maybe nibble green grass, if there is any convenient. The third day she may be looked for to come home, bringing her pigs with her with pardonable pride, and will usually bring a full litter of healthy squealers.

We do not recommend giving sows this liberty, but it would be better for some farmers if they did. By studying nature we can provide better quarters than nature furnishes, can take advantage of the instinctive wisdom of the brood sow and also of the wisdom of man, but upon one point, however, nature is inexorable; the brood sow must not be fed heating food the first three days. To do this is to invite cake udder, or what is known as milk fever, and destroy a litter of pigs. The first day give nothing but water—dish water is as good a thing as can be given. The next day stir a little bran in it; the third day add a little bran and oats; the fourth day a little corn might be added, but the sow should not have a full feed of corn for a week or two. There is no trouble in giving bran or shorts, or ground rye or barley, in the form of slop. In other words, the brood sow with a young litter of pigs should be fed for milk and not for meat. It should be remembered that for the first three days the system is feverish and that in no fever is there any appetite, and therefore to encourage a sow to eat food such as corn is simply inviting disaster.

Never give sour milk to the brood sow with a young litter of pigs. To do so is to invite scouring and ruin the prospects of the litter. When the pigs are two or three weeks old there is not much trouble in developing them right along, providing there is no disease to interfere with feeding operations. The difficult thing is to feed properly during pregnancy and the first two weeks after the litter comes into the world. There has been no time in the State when it was so important to look after these matters.—Farmers' Guide.

The luckiest lad in Toronto is Cawthra Mulock, aged thirteen. He had the good fortune to come into the world as the grandnephew of Mrs. Cawthra, a wealthy widow. She has just died, and left him an estate worth $4,000,000.

The World's Telegraph Lines.

The actual length of the telegraph lines of the world is 7,900,000 kilometers—not including nearly 300,000 kilometers of submarine cable. This total is divided as follows: America, 4,050,000 kilometers; Europe, 2,840,000; Asia, 500,000; Australia, 350,000; Africa, 160,000. The entire length of all these wires joined together would permit of the establishment of twenty lines of telegraph between the earth and the moon.

The Local Flavor.

An American, who had left his native country to travel in Europe, with the maxim, "When in Rome do as the Romans do," well in mind, found himself in Marseilles. He wanted some ice cream and went into a restaurant and ordered it.

"What flavor will you have?" asked the waiter.

The American hesitated a moment, and then remembered his maxim.

"Oh, garlic, I suppose," he answered.

It is said that nations move by cycles. A great many people also move bicycles nowadays.

Swearing Won't Help It.

Swearing may make a fire burn, or it may make a deck hand hustle, but it won't help Tetter, or Ringworm. If you use Tetterine, it will make you comfortable and save swear words. 50 cents at drug stores, or by mail for 50 cents in stamps from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

The Chinese dictionary, compiled by Pa-out-she, 1100 years B. C., is the most ancient of any recorded in literary history.

No Klondike for Me!

Thus says E. Walters, Le Raysville, Pa., who grew (sworn to) 252 bushels Salzer's corn per acre. That means 25,200 bushels on 100 acres at 30c a bushel equals $7,560. That is better than a prospective gold mine. Salzer pays $400 in gold for best name for his 17-inch corn and oats prodigy. You can win. Seed potatoes $1.50 a Bbl.

SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10 CTS. IN STAMPS to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and get free their seed catalogue, and 11 farm seed samples, including above corn and oats, surely worth $10, to get a start. A. C. 6

To cure chilblains, take a piece of lemon, sprinkle fine salt over it and rub the feet well. Repeat, if necessary.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. SEAL

A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The business man who is going to advertise next week is a twin brother of the fellow who is always just missing a fortune by the skin of his teeth.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

When a girl comes home from school, and is as nice and modest as a girl who has not been away to school, it is a sign that she has extra good sense.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The Sultan of Turkey spends more for his table than any other human being of modern or ancient times—$3000 daily.

Chew Star Tobacco—The Best.
Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

Queen Victoria rules more people than ever before acknowledged the sovereignty of King, Queen or Empress.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The largest brain on record was that of Oliver Cromwell—it weighed a little over sixty ounces.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—RALPH ERIEG, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1895.

Lemon juice sweetened with loaf or crushed sugar will relieve a cough.

Weak Stomach

Indigestion Causes Spasms—Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures.

"I have always been troubled with a weak stomach and had spasms caused by indigestion. I have taken several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and have not been bothered with spasms, and I advise anyone troubled with dyspepsia to take Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. HORTON, Prattsburg, New York. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion. 25c.

FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain 150,000 new customers, and hence offer

1 Pkg.	Ib Day Radish,	10c
1 Pkg.	Early Spring Turnip,	10c
1 "	Earliest Red Beet,	10c
1 "	Bismarck Cucumber,	15c
1 "	Queen Victoria Lettuce,	15c
1 "	Klondyke Melon,	15c
1 "	Jumbo Giant Onion,	15c
2 "	Brilliant Flower Seeds,	15c

Worth $1.00, for 14 cents.

Above 10 pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Plant and Seed Catalogue upon receipt of this notice and 14c. postage. We invite your trade and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never get along without them. Potatoes at $1.50 a Bbl. Catalog alone 5c. No. A C 6

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

PROFITABLE SPECULATION A CERTAINTY IF YOU DEPOSIT WITH US.

We accept $100 and upward, guarantee 6 per cent. yearly, pay 9 per cent. quarterly, and guarantee all depositors against loss. WHEELER & WHEELER, Room 63, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

FENCING For Poultry, half cost of Netting. Also farm, yard, cemetery fences. Freight paid. Catalogue free. K. L. SHELLABERGER, 44 F. St., Atlanta, Ga.

Ladies Wanted.

TO TRAVEL for old established house. Permanent position. $46 per month and all expenses. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 23 Locust St., Philadelphia.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

WEEKLY SERMONS.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's Weekly Discourse.

The Eleventh of the New York Herald's Competitive Sermons is on "The Sin of Despising Others"—Dr. Talmage Preaches on "Traps For the Unwary."

"He that despiseth his neighbor sinneth." Prov. xiv., 21.

There is a great deal of sin in the world which the ordinary conscience neither recognizes nor condemns. With most of us the standard of right and wrong is purely conventional. If we do not break the letter of the Ten Commandments; if we keep clear of acts which public opinion forbids; if we maintain a character upon which society sets no brand, then we feel at peace within ourselves and make sure that we are God's elect.

We do not see what subtle and far-reaching things good and evil are—how they interweave themselves into all our acts, our words and motives, and secret thoughts even; and how they depend, not upon the fashion of the hour or the place, but upon eternal and unchangeable principles. An enlightened and sensitive conscience would see sin in a thousand things which pass with the majority as indifferent, if not actually praiseworthy. It is not in nice points of religious observance that places our moral character above suspicion half so much as in those weightier matters of justice and mercy and truth which are involved in all the business and intercourse of daily life. Thousands who would tremble to participate in any of the so-called amusements of society, and who are as strict and ostentatious as the Pharisees in regard to prayer and other duties, are yet living in such an atmosphere of uncharitableness and wrong that they are actually further from the kingdom of heaven than the very publicans and harlots. In a terse, direct and emphatic way a form of guilt is pointed out by Solomon which we seldom think of, yet which we are all very prone to fall into, and which is one of the peculiarly besetting sins of that large class of men who are disposed to be religious without being godly. The chief characteristic of these people is to trust in themselves that they are righteous, and to treat others in a way which unmistakably declares, "Stand aloof, for we are holier than you," and they are so far from thinking such spiritual haughtiness sinful that they regard it as an actual proof of their divine sonship. Such conduct never fails to insure moral resentment and to elicit the rebuke, "He that despiseth his neighbor sinneth."

The parable of the Good Samaritan supplies a most beautiful explanation of the word "neighbor." It teaches that every man with whom we come in contact or relation is to be regarded and treated as our "neighbor." The fact that I know of a man's existence, and that I can in any way reach and influence him, is enough to bring me under responsibility in regard to him. The broad Atlantic may roll between us; whole continents and burning deserts and deadly swamps may separate us; but if there is any channel of communication between us—any electric current, so to speak, by which sympathy may be created and love may act—that man is as truly my neighbor as if we met in the same market or lived in the same street.

Notice what it is to despise our neighbor. To entertain mean and contemptuous thoughts of our neighbor is obviously to despise him. We should always remember that there is vastly more in common than there is of difference between the highest and most cultured and the lowest and most ignorant. Frequently, however, we forget this, and from mere diversity of outward circumstances we look upon each other with feelings of haughty superiority and contempt. As a consequence the rich and the great sometimes undervalue and insult the poor and the lowly; and the poor and the lowly in return hate the rich and the great, and ascribe all their importance solely to their wealth and rank. Surely, in both cases, this is despising their neighbor—forgetting their common humanity, their common dignity and their common origin.

To treat your neighbor with indifference, as if there were no ties binding you together, and no sympathy due from one to the other, is to despise him. The affinities of human nature are such that it is treason to place ourselves in proud isolation from the race to which we naturally belong, and gaze upon the sufferings and helplessness of our kind with stoical indifference. Such conduct is not only reprehensible, it is actually sinful. It is sinful because it is a great wrong done to humanity. It rouses within man bitter, bad, resentful feelings, which sets class against class. Its tendency is to destroy self-respect, and let a man once lose that and there is no telling what he may become.

Again, to despise one's neighbor is an offence against social unity. The social organism can only be held together by a true and proper recognition of the usefulness and necessity of each individual to the whole. Society is one body. Its members are manifold, but they are all knit together in the closest bonds.

There is no such thing as real independence. And hence for any man to despise his neighbor is just as wrong and foolish as it would be for the head to say to the feet, "I have no need of you;" for his influence, as far as it goes, operates to the disorganization of society—to the breaking up of that unity and sympathy upon which the general hapiness and well being depend. Despising your neighbor is to sin against your own soul. By such conduct the great forces ever operating for the formation of your own character and the shaping of your own destiny are undervalued. We depend upon each other.

This offence is also a sin against God. Humanity is His child—the outcast and the sinful as well as the poor. If you despise his child, He says: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me."

W. H. KERSHAW,
Pastor First Congregational Church, Park Ridge, N. J.

TRAPS FOR THE UNWARY.

Various Pitfalls Exposed by the Rev. Dr. Talmage.

TEXT: "I did but taste a little honey with the end of the rod that was in my hand, and, lo, I must die."—I Samuel xiv., 43.

The honey bee is a most ingenious architect, a Christopher Wren among insects; geometer drawing hexagons and pentagons, a freebooter robbing the fields of pollen and aroma, wondrous creature of God whose biography, written by Huber and Swammerdam, is an enchantment for any lover of nature.

Do you know that the swarming of the bees is divinely directed? The mother bee starts for a new home, and because of this the other bees of the hive get into an excitement which raises the heat of the hive some four degrees, and they must die unless they leave their heated apartments, and they follow the mother bee and alight on the branch of a tree, and cling to each other and hold on until a committee of two or three bees have explored the region and found the hollow of a tree or rock not far off from a stream of water, and they here set up a new colony, and ply their aromatic industries, and give themselves to the manufacture of the saccharine edible. But who can tell the chemistry of that mixture of sweetness, part of it the very life of the bee, and part of it the life of the fields?

Plenty of this luscious product was hanging in the woods of Bethaven during the time of Saul and Jonathan. Their army was in pursuit of an enemy that by God's command must be exterminated. The soldiery were positively forbidden to stop to eat until the work was done. If they disobeyed they were accursed. Coming through the woods they found a place where the bees had been busy—a great honey manufactory. Honey gathered in the hollow of the trees until it had overflowed upon the ground in great profusion of sweetness. All the army obeyed orders and touched it not save Jonathan, and he not knowing the military order about abstinence dipped the end of a stick he had in his hand into the candied liquid, and as yellow and tempting it glowed on the end of the stick he put it to his mouth and ate the honey. Judgment fell upon him, and but for special intervention he would have been slain. In my text Jonathan announces his awful mistake: "I did but taste a little honey with the end of the rod that was in my hand, and lo, I must die." Alas, what multitudes of people in all ages have been damaged by forbidden honey, by which I mean temptation, delicious and attractive, but damaging and destructive.

Corrupt literature, fascinating but dreadful, comes in this category. Where one good, honest, healthful book is read now, there is a hundred made up of rhetorical trash consumed with avidity.

Corrupt literature is doing more to-day for the disruption of domestic life than any other cause. Elopements, marital intrigues, spy correspondence, fictitious names given at postoffice windows, clandestine meetings in parks, and at ferry gates, and in hotel parlors, and conjugal perjuries are among the ruinous results. When a woman, young or old, gets her head thoroughly stuffed with the modern novel she is in appalling peril. There is a wealth of good books coming forth from our publishing houses that leave no excuse for the choice of that which is debauching to body, mind and soul. Go to some intelligent man or woman and ask for a list of books that will be strengthening to your mental and moral condition. Life is so short and your time for improvement so abbreviated that you cannot afford to fill up with husks, and cinders and debris.

Stimulating liquids also come into the category of temptation delicious but deathful. You say, "I cannot bear the taste of intoxicating liquor, and how any man can like it is to me an amazement." Well, then, it is no credit to you that you do not take it. Do not brag about your total abstinence, because it is not from any principle that you reject alcoholism, but for the reason that you reject certain styles of food—you simply don't like the taste of them. But multitudes of people have a natural fondness for all kinds of intoxicants. They like it so much that it makes them smack their lips to look at it. They are dyspeptic and they like to aid digestion; or they are annoyed by insomnia, and they take it to produce sleep; or they are troubled, and they take it to make them oblivious; or they feel happy, and they must celebrate their hilarity. They begin with mint julep sucked through two straws in the Long Branch piazza and end in the ditch, taking from a jug a liquid half kerosene and half whisky.

One would suppose that men would take warning from some of the ominous names given to intoxicants, and stand off from the devastating influence. You have noticed, for instance, that some of the restaurants are called "The Shades," typical of the fact that it puts a man's reputation in the shade, and his morals in the shade, and his prosperity in the shade, and his wife and children in the shade, and his immortal destiny in the shade. Now, I find on some of the liquor signs in all our cities the words "Old Crow," mightily suggestive of the carcass and the filthy raven that swoops upon it. Men and women without number slain of rum, but unburied, and this evil is pecking at their glazed eyes, and pecking at their bloated cheek, and pecking at their destroyed manhood and womanhood, thrusting beak and claw into the mortal remains of what once was gloriously alive, but now morally dead. "Old Crow!" But alas! how many take no warning. Remember Jonathan and the forbidden honey in the woods at Bethaven.

Furthermore, the gamester's indulgence must be put in the list of temptations delicious but destructive. You who have crossed the ocean many times have noticed that always one of the best rooms has, from morning until late at night, been given up to gambling practices. I heard of men who went on board with enough for an European excursion who landed without money to get their baggage up to the hotel or railroad station.

State Legislatures have again and again sanctioned the mighty evil by passing laws in defense of race tracks, and many young men have lost all their wages at such so-called "meetings." Every man who voted for such infamous bills has on his hands and forehead the blood of these souls.

Stock-gambling comes into the same catalogue. It must be very exhilarating to go into the stock market and, depositing a small sum of money, run the chance of taking out a fortune. Many men are doing an honest and safe business in the stock market, and you are an ignoramus if you do not know that it is just as legitimate to deal in stocks as it is to deal in coffee, or sugar, or flour. But nearly all the outsiders who go there on a financial excursion lose all. The old spiders sat up the unsuspecting flies. I had a friend who put his hand on his hip-pocket and said in substance: "I have there the value of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars." His home is to-day penniless. What was the matter? Stock-gambling. Gambling is gambling, whether is stocks or breadstuffs, or dice, or race horse betting. Exhilaration at the start, but a raving brain, and a shattered nervous system, and a sacrificed property, and a destroyed soul at the last. Young men, buy no lottery tickets, purchase no prize-packages, bet on no base-ball games or yacht racing, have no faith in luck, answer no mysterious circulars, proposing great income for small investments, drive away the buzzards that hover around our hotels trying to entrap strangers. Go out and make an honest living. Have God on your side, and be a candidate for heaven. Remember all the paths of sin are banked with flowers at the start, and there are plenty of helpful hands to fetch the gay charger to your door and hold the stirrup while you mount. But further on the horse plunges to the bit in a slough inextricable.

The best honey is not like that which Jonathan took on the end of the rod and brought to his lips, but that which God puts on the banqueting table of mercy, at which we are all invited to sit. When a man may sit at the King's banquet, why will he go down the steps and contend for the refuse and bones of a hound's kennel? "Sweeter than honey and the honeycomb," says David, is the truth of God. "With honey out of the rock would I have satisfied thee," says God to the recreant. Here is honey gathered from the blossoms of trees of life, and with a rod made out of the wood of the Cross I dip it up for all your souls.

LITTLE BOY SAVES THREE.

Hero of Ten Years Pulls Playmates Out of the Water.

Through the heroism of Jimmie Quick, a lad of ten years, the lives of three little boys, ranging from five to nine years old, were saved from drowning in Underhill Pond, in Hudson, N. Y.

The ice gave way while the lads were riding on hand sleds, and they all fell in the water.

Young Quick, who had been skating nearby, heard their cries for help and hurried to the spot. He threw himself upon his breast, and crawling to the edge of the hole, with a "shinny stick," succeeded in pulling the three lads, one after the other, out of the water to a place of safety.

Chester Thornton, age five, had gone down twice, and it was with the greatest exertion and at the risk of his own life that Quick finally pulled him out. An application will be made to the Volunteer Life Saving Corps at Washington to present to young Quick a medal for his brave deed.

A Huge Commercial Fleet.

The Hamburg steamship line owns sixty-two steamers at present.

HONEY AS FOOD.

There is Health and Long Life in Its Use.

A pound of honey will go as far as a pound of butter, and if both articles be of the best quality the honey will cost the less of the two. Often a prime article of extracted honey, equal to comb honey in every respect except appearance, can be obtained for half the price of butter or less. Butter is at its best only when "fresh," while honey, properly kept, remains indefinitely good—no need to hurry it out of the way for fear it may become rancid, says a writer in Bee Culture.

Sugar is much used in hot drinks, as in coffee and tea. The substitution of a mild-flavored honey in such use may be a very profitable thing for the hearth. Indeed it would be better for the health if the only hot drink were what is called in Germany honey tea—a cupful of hot water with one or two tablespoonsful of extracted honey. The attainment of great age has in some cases been attributed largely to the lifelong use of honey tea.

Many people think "honey is honey" all just alike; but this is a great mistake. Honey may be of good, heavy body, what bee keepers call "well ripened," weighing sometimes twelve pounds to the gallon, or it may be quite thin. It may also be granulated or candied, more solid than lard. It may be almost as colorless as water, and it may be as black as the darkest molasses. The flavor of honey varies according to the flower from which it is obtained. It would be impossible to describe in words the different flavors of the different honeys. The different flavors in honey are as distinct as the odors in flowers. Among the lighter-colored honeys are white clover, linden (or basswood), sage, sweet clover, alfalfa, willow herb, etc., and among the darker are found heartsease, magnolia (or poplar), horsemint, buckwheat, etc.

Tastes differ as to honey as well as in all other things. White clover is so generally preferred to buckwheat, with its very dark color and strongly marked flavor, that buckwheat honey always rules lower in price than white clover; yet there are some who prefer buckwheat to any other. Somewhat fortunately, one generally prefers the honey to which he is most accustomed. A Californian thinks nothing equals white sage, while a Pennsylvanian thinks white clover far ahead.

In these days of prevailing adulteration, when so often "things are not what they seem," it is a comfort to know that when one buys comb honey he may know without question he is getting the genuine article. The silly stories seen from time to time in the papers about artificial combs being filled with glucose and deftly sealed over with a hot iron have not the slightest foundation in fact. For years there has been a standing offer by one whose financial responsibility is unquestioned for a single pound of comb honey made without the intervention of bees. The offer remains untaken, and will probably so remain, for the highest art of man can never compass such delicate workmanship as the skill of the bee accomplishes.

With extracted honey the case is different. When you see in the grocery a tumbler of liquid honey with a small piece of comb honey in the center you may be pretty sure the liquid honey is not honey at all, but pure glucose. If not familiar enough with honey to detect it by the taste, your only safe course is to buy of the producer direct, or of some one who knows as to its source and upon whose honesty you can rely.

Aside from its use in an unchanged state as a direct accompaniment of bread or biscuit, honey is used by bakers in manufacturing some of their choicest wares. An advantage in using honey for anything in the line of cake is in its keeping qualities. Even if the cake should become dry, close it up in a bread can for a time and its freshness will return.

Russia's Strength.

Following the visit of their President to Russia the French papers have been instructing their readers on the forces possessed by that country. The Army and Navy Gazette of London extracts from one of the most widely read of these, some interesting particulars. The Russian army, founded by a ukase of 1870 on universal liability to service, can draw upon annual recruiting lists of something like 750,000 in Europe and 140,000 in Asia, but in time of peace many cases of exemption are admitted, and only about a quarter of the above numbers, or some 220,000 in all, are called out. The liability is for twenty years' service, commencing at the age of 21. Of this period five years have to be passed with the colors, but this may be reduced to four for men of better education than the average, and even to three and two years for young men joining direct from the secondary and superior schools.

What a London Fog Costs.

In an article in "London" on fogs, some details are given of the increased expenditure and the loss entailed by a day's continuous dense fog in London.

Figures taken from an official source show that the excess in the day's gas bill would represent the supply of a town with from 10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants for a whole year. The total consumption on one foggy day was 150,000,000 cubic feet, the excess in the output by the Gas Light and Coke Company alone being 35,000,000 cubic feet. The total cost of the gas consumed was £24,000, of which about £8,000 was due to the fog. In addition there must be added the cost of electricity, oil, etc., and the loss of business by stoppage of traffic and lack of custom is a serious matter for the West End shopkeepers.

FLASHES OF FUN.

He wrote his first poem at seven;
At thirty he published a book—
Not poetry—he had got wisdom—
A volume on "Aids to the Cook."
—Philadelphia North American.

A Juvenile Logician—Ma, is there any pie left in the pantry?' "There is one piece, but you can't have it." "You are mistaken, ma, I've had it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"We've got to economize," said Mr. Gargoyle to his wife. "Very well, dear," replied the good woman, cheerfully. "You shave yourself and I'll cut your hair."—Harlem Life.

She—Did you see that bird of paradise on Mrs. Styles' hat at the theater last night? He—That wasn't what the fellow who sat behind her called it.—Yonkers Statesman.

Mrs. Passay—Everybody says my daughter got her beauty from me. What do you say to that? Mr. Witts—Well, I think it was very unkind of her to take it from you.—Up to Date.

"One 'er de troubles 'bout dishere life," said Uncle Eben, "is dat by de time a man hab a realizin' sense dat he orter learn sumpin', he feels like he's too old ter staht in."—Washington Star.

Mr. Figg—"Happy is the country that has no history"—do you understand that, Tommy? Tommy—I guess it means the kids are happy, 'cause they don't have to study it.—Indianapolis Journal.

Bostonian—Is this friend that you wish to bring to dinner much of a raconteur? Chicago Man—Blamed if I know; but, say, you'll die laughin' if we get him to tellin' stories.—Cleveland Leader.

Willis—Parker's salary was doubled a short time ago, so I hear. Wallace—Yes, it was; but it got him in lots of trouble. Willis—How's that? Wallace—His wife found it out.—Town Topics.

Hungry Higgins—What do you think o' this here foot-ball, anyway? Weary Watkins—There is something in it called a rush line, ain't they? "Yaas." "Well, that ain't my line."—Indianapolis Journal.

Deacon Hamby—We're going to have a reformed prizefighter talk at the temperance meeting Thursday night. The Deacon's Son—How is it possible that he can be reformed if he still talks?—Chicago News.

"I get tired writing jokes day after day," said the amateur humorist. "Don't you care," replied his friend consolingly. "Think how tired the people are who read them."—Philadelphia North American.

"I asked the young woman in front of me to remove her big hat, so I could see the stage." "Did she do it?" "No; she said if she held her hat in her lap she couldn't see the stage herself."—Chicago Record.

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "dar wouldn't be so much objection to a man habbin' his own opinion ef he didn't persist in goin' aroun' an' tryin' ter gib ebberybody else a clear title to it."—Washington Star.

"Great men," remarked the thoughtful youth, "are frequently misunderstood by the public." "That," replied Senator Sorghum, gravely, "is very true. And mighty lucky it is for some of them."—Washington Star.

Jay Green (sourly)—If them people don't do different about it, blamed if I'll go to the party to-morrow night. Josh Medders—What do you want 'em to do in order to get you to go? Jay Green—Invite me.—Boston Traveler.

"You mean to tell me that you don't think foot-ball ought to be suppressed? Just look how many get maimed and killed in the game." "It doesn't maim and kill anybody except foot-ball players."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"I won't submit to being turned away," said the disappointed arrival at the hotel. "See here—I'm flush!" And he displayed a roll of bills. "I know," responded the clerk; "but I've got a full house."—Philadelphia North American.

Old Gentleman (dictating indignant letter)—"Sir: My stenographer, being a lady, cannot take down what I think of you. I, being a gentleman, cannot think it; but you, being neither, can easily guess my thoughts."—Brooklyn Life.

Different Point of View.—"Well, what's the use of arguing?" said the shiftless individual; "talk is cheap." "My dear sir," said the taxpayer, "did you never take into consideration the actual cost of a session of Congress?"—Chicago News.

Show us a man who has malaria, and we will show you a man who eats too much.

An Afflicted Mother.

From the Times, Paw Paw, Ill.

A resident of this town who has lost two children during the past six years, by violent deaths has been utterly prostrated by the shock, and seriously sick as a result of it. One child (aged 9) was killed by a cyclone in '90 while at school; another, three years later was run over by a Burlington R. R. train. That griefs and misfortunes may so prey on the mind as to lead to serious physical disorders has been well demonstrated in this case. As a result of them, her health was shattered and she has been a constant sufferer since 1890. Her principal trouble has been neuralgia of the stomach which was very painful, and exhibited all the symptoms of ordinary neuralgia, nervousness and indigestion. Physicians did her no good whatever. She was discouraged and abandoned all hope of getting well. Finally, however, a certain well known pill was recommended (Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People).

She supplied herself with a quantity of them and had not taken them two weeks when she noticed a marked improvement

A Constant Sufferer.

in her condition. She continued taking the pills until seven or eight boxes had been consumed and she considered herself entirely cured. She can now eat all kinds of food, which is something she has not been able to do for years. She is not troubled in the least with nervousness as she was during the time of her stomach troubles.

She is now well and all because of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People a complete cure has been made.

If any one would like to hear more of the details of her suffering and relief gained by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People they may be obtained probably, by writing the lady direct. She is one of our well known residents, Mrs. Ellen A. Oderkirk, Paw Paw, Ill.

To Fasten Keys.

A Massachusetts man has invented a key fastener, which consists of a U-shaped piece of metal which slips over the knob spindle and carries a plate at either end, with a screw to draw them together and clamp the key so it can not be turned from the outside.

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responds readily to proper fertilization.

Larger crops, fuller ears and larger grain are sure to result from a liberal use of fertilizers containing at least 7% actual

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Our books are free to farmers.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
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CELESTIAL OIL cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Backache, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throat, Pleurisy, Stiff-joints, Burns, Wounds, Chilblains, Sore Feet, Chapped Hands, Frost Bites, Inflammations, Stings and General Bodily Pains. No family should be without a bottle of CELESTIAL OIL in the house. Thousands of testimonials—try it yourself. CELESTIAL OIL is for sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents or will be sent post-paid on receipt of price, by addressing the manufacturers.

CELESTIAL OIL CO., Baltimore, Md

Write us for a beautiful Calendar for 1898—will be mailed free.

POTATOES $1.50 a Bbl.

Largest Seed POTATO growers in America. The "Rural New-Yorker" gives Salzer's Early Wisconsin a yield of 736 bushels per acre. Prices dirt cheap. Our great Seed Book, 11 Farm Seed Samples, worth $10 to get a start, for 10c. postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

BNU 6

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1/4 OF A CENTURY

The record is unbroken.
The record still goes on.

ST. JACOBS OIL

Is the Master Cure for

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Feb. 10.

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Entire stock of The Racket, including the new China Annex, closing out at Cut Prices. Big Rush. U may as well have a chance at it as Ur Neighbor.

Kom quick and get the Cream.

Everything must be sold by March 1st.

A 2-horse load a day is the output now.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

THE FOURTH SCHOOL.

Our news counter is the teacher. The books, magazines, papers, etc., are not exactly free, but very cheap. Every one in the town can attend this school, and we are quite sure it will be to their pleasure and profit.

Read good literature. It will add to your enjoyment in life and increase your power to do good.

"Knowledge is Power."

That is why we have added this department to our store.

Wolf & Crawford.

Entertained Their Friends.

Last Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Bartges entertained their young friends at their home, on the farm, about two miles from town. Two big sled loads invaded the handsome Bartges home, and made merry the night. On a big long table refreshments were served the jolly crowd, and soon after the dining room was cleared that the guests could cut a few pigeon wings and trip away lightly to the music of the orchestra, Charley Shearer. Everybody took a turn on the floor, and it was three o'clock in the morning before the party took their departure. Miss Della Bartges and her brother Tom cared so well for their friends that all were reluctant to leave at that late hour. Among those present were Maybell Keller, Blanche Durst, Elsie Krise, Elsie Boal, Orpha Breon, Edith Riter, Lizzie Keller, Elsie Homan, Emma Luse, Edna Murray, Jennie Thomas, Martha Boal, Cora Boal, Anna Shoop, Mabel Potts, Jennie Dunkle, Jennie Gill, Stella Krise, Trixie Shawver, Skip Smith, Will Durst, Will McClenahan, Clem Deininger, Abner Nerhood, 'Squire John Dauberman, Ed. Riter, John Martz, Fred Kurtz, Wilbur Henney, John Shreffler, Wm. Boozer, Robt. Bloom, Geo. Heckman, Frank Ross, Arney Lee, John Thomas, Charley Weiser.

Wall Paper.

Any one who desires to purchase wall paper this season should before purchasing elsewhere, inspect the sample books of Arney & Stover. They are agents for Kaiser & Allman, Philadelphia, the largest wall paper house in the United States. Paper from 3c. up, and border 1½c. per yard up.

Recent Union County Deaths.

In Lewisburg, Patrick Rhen, aged 53 years.

At White Deer, Mrs. Scneighder, aged 63 years.

In East Buffalo, Jacob Kunkle, aged 81 years.

At Cowan, a daughter of John Reedy, aged 11 months.

In West Buffalo, David Edgar, aged 24 years.

Died at Pine Grove.

W. A. Bailey, of Wall Station, died at Pine Grove Mills, Sunday morning at one o'clock, while on a visit to his parents. He leaves two brothers, R. G. and George Bailey, of Altoona. He was aged 32 years. Survived by a wife.

REV. ERDMAN'S TROUBLES

Settled Last Saturday—He to Pay Costs and Leave the County.

Delicacy led us to refrain from making reference in our last week's issue to the unpleasantness which Rev. Erdman, of the Evangelical church of this place got himself into in a case of gross immorality; both on account of the Rev's family and to save our town from adverse criticism to which it is frequently subjected from abroad, was our silence.

But since this scandal has become common talk at home and abroad, we deem it proper to allude to the facts.

This minister months ago was suspected of intimacy with a female by name of Celia Noll, living in the vicinity of Pleasant Gap, and notably while he had a protracted meeting in progress at Lauvertown. Later it was ascertained that he had registered at the Bush house, Bellefonte, as "J. H. Erdman and wife, Lewisburg," and the two occupied the room to which they were assigned until next day; this was on January 14, last. The lady, however, was not Mrs. Erdman but Celia Noll an unmarried girl.

Early last week Wm. Crust, of near Pleasant Gap, appeared before Esq. Keichline of Bellefonte, and made information against Erdman, charging him with adultery.

A warrant was thereupon placed in the hands of constable Dunlap who at once came to Centre Hall and arrested the preacher. Not hoping to obtain bail in this town, the two proceeded to Lindenhall, where Erdman persuaded D. I. Tressler to go on a $500 bond for Erdman's appearance for a hearing before Esq. Keichline, which was fixed for last Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

On Saturday last Mr. Erdman was at Bellefonte and ended the unpleasant scrape by a settlement, the terms of which were, that Erdman pay all costs and at once leave the county, which he did, boarding Saturday afternoon's 2:15 train east, at Bellefonte, reaching our town his wife and children joined him, the family going to some place east, followed by their personal effects.

The family resided here about two years. Mrs. Erdman was respected by her neighbors and is the mother of six interesting little children.

The Lock Haven *Democrat* of Tuesday evening contains the following account of his doings in that city.

Erdman and the young woman came to this city last week and engaged boarding at one of the boarding houses here. The suspicious actions of Erdman attracted attention, and finally it became known that he was the Erdman who had been in trouble in Bellefonte. This morning he is charged with his crime. He admitted that he was an Evangelical minister, and that he had labored at Centre Hall, but he denied being a married man. He also stated that he was not married to the young woman who accompanied him but asserted that he intended making her his wife in a few weeks. Both he and his female companion were ordered to leave the house.

His Lucky Night.

Monday night a twenty-pound turkey was raffled off in town, and for pure genuine luck Charley Weiser seems to carry the charm. He won the bird first throw. For more amusement for the boys Charley put up the turkey again, and this time too he was at the head of the charmed circle. Again the boys were given a chance to win the bird, but Charley's throw was the highest, and after winning three times concluded to keep the bird. Weiser will be debarred from all games by the boys.

Cost More than the Land.

A long continued piece of litigation that has cost about $1,000, exclusive of attorney's fees, ended Saturday with a verdict for the plaintiff for six cents. The action was one in trespass, brought by Alice Garbrick against J. B. Gentzel, to settle a dispute over a strip of land 40 rods long and 6 feet wide. Besides the 6 cents the plaintiff got about two-thirds of the land in dispute.

Cold Baptism.

Sunday last they had a public baptism of three young men and two women in the Susquehanna river at Lewisburg. They were obliged to cut a passage into the river through ice some six inches thick, and notwithstanding the cold weather, a large crowd of country people and Lewisburg spectators were present.

Death of a Child.

James, the bright three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Porter Odenkirk, of Old Fort, died last Friday. The little fellow was taken sick with measles only a few days before, but with other complications, his death was speedy. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon, interment being made in the cemetery here.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

E. P. Lucas and Nora I. Spotts, both of Union township.

James W. Campbell and N. Mable Orris, both of Milesburg.

Rev. Charles W. Hipple, of Mt. Holly Springs, Pa., and Miss Maggie Murry, of Boggs twp.

Death of an Esteemed Citizen.

The death of Mr. Fred Zettle, one of Gregg township's most esteemed citizens, occurred last Saturday morning at his home in Georges Valley, at the age of 73 years, 6 months and 8 days. He had suffered from ill health for many years, but was never confined closely until within the last year or two, within which time he seldom left his home. The Monday previous to his death Mr. Zettle was compelled to take to his bed, which he left only as a corpse. He suffered from a general breaking down of the system, being a hard-worker all his life, his advanced age did not allow him to recuperate. He was the father of twelve children, ten of whom, seven sons and three daughters, with mother, survive him. Three sons and one daughter reside in western states, and the rest remain yet in this section, The funeral took place on Tuesday morning, interment being made in the Georges Valley cemetery. Rev. Rearick, of Lutheran church, officiated at the services.

Dr. Colfelt's Case.

The presbytery of Philadelphia in secret session on Monday considered the application for reinstatement made by Rev. Lawrence M. Colfelt, who was suspended by the presbytery five years ago for sustaining Dr. Briggs in his alleged heresies.

Dr. Colfelt was pastor of the Oxford Presbyterian church but resigned his pastorate when the suspension fell. Recently the Oxford church solicited his return, and hence the application. He is now dean of Pennsylvania state college.

After a long session of the presbytery, no official announcement was made but one of the members said that Dr. Colfelt had been received under the care of the presbytery as a "candidate for the ministry." The impression is that Dr. Colfelt will be first required to establish himself as a member of the church before further action toward making him a presbyter can be taken.

The Motion of a Key.

An exchange prints the following curious item: "Tie a string about a yard long to a common door key. Then take the string in the right hand and hold it so that the key will clear the floor four or five inches. If you can hold the key steady enough it will begin to swing back and forth in a straight line. Let another person take your left hand in his, and the motion of the key will change from the pendulum like swing to a circular swing. If a third person will place his hand on the shoulder of the second person, the key will stop. Try it, and explain if you can.

Died Near Potters Mills.

Irvin Treaster died last Wednesday morning at his home about one mile south of Potters Mills, of consumption. He had been in bad health for several years, being afflicted with a lung complaint. He had been a grinder in an ax factory several years ago, and it is supposed that in this trade lay the start of the disease. He was aged about fifty years, and was twice married. He leaves a wife and six children to survive him. The funeral took place on Saturday morning. Interment was made in the Zion Evangelical cemetery at Tusseyville, Rev. Brown officiating.

Millhall to Have a Big Firebrick Plant.

A stock company with a capital of 125,000 will be organized for a big firebrick plant at Millhall. Those interested in forming the company are:

Moore Fredericks, A. Munroe, R. W. Fredericks, of Lock Haven, and J. G. Calvert, of Jersey Shore.

The company will be known as the Clinton County Firebrick company, and the clay will be obtained from the mines at Monument, in the Beech Creek region, 16 miles above Millhall, on the line of the Beech Creek railroad. At that point the company owns 124 acres of land.

No Men Allowed.

Monday evening a big sled load of of Bellefonte's mesdames took possession of Runkle's hotel, where they had a supper. They wanted a sleigh ride and a night off, being encumbered while at home with a husband on their hands, debarred the very men who had to shell out for the fiddler's bill. There were about fifteen in the party, and it was not found necessary to order out the Fire Department during their stay in the town.

Heavy Sentence.

Two years and three months in the Western penitentiary was the sentence passed the other day upon Ardell Campbell, convicted last week of stealing cattle; he was one of a gang operating in this county.

Reformed Church Service.

The appointment at Tusseyville for next Sunday afternoon is recalled; service on the 27th inst. at 10.30 a. m. At Centre Hall next Sunday, 13th inst. at 7 o'clock p. m.

S. H. EISENBERG, Pastor.

Fatal Coasting Accident.

A Lewisburg lad, Harry Shoch, aged 15 years, a son of Elmer Shoch, while coasting on the University grounds, was dashed against a class stone, and died soon afterward.

THE ETLINGER TRAGEDY.

The Case Being Continually Recalled in the Village of Woodward.

The famous Etlinger tragedy at Woodward, although now most two years past, is being kept continually freshened by the constant agitation for the payment of $2,000 for the house burned at that time. Three suits are pending in the common pleas court, but at each term are continued for various reasons.

In the village of Woodward hardly a day passes but the tragedy is discussed and some new phase brought to light. Mrs. Etlinger, with her two children, continues to live at that place, and from her haggard appearance is still suffering tortures for the unwilling part she was made to play in the terrible affair.

A Weird Tale.

A Mifflin county paper says: On night of 18 Jan., Geo. Somers, of Milesburg, was on his way home to Wingate when he came to his old homestead on the island. His deceased mother met him in a vision and walked with him within a few rods of his house. George called to his neighbor, Samuel Eastriche, to come and see his mother. George was so much impressed he could go no farther; down he dropped and began to pray in good earnest. The vision did not leave him until he was solemnly converted. On Wednesday night he went to church, where Rev. Hinley is holding a revival. An opportunity was given him and he related his experience, telling his story to the people.

Years ago the editor of the Reporter heard a good old widow lady of Millheim, tell in a revival meeting how she saw her sainted husband appear in the heavens with a lighted candle to show her "the way." There are mental illusions, but the christian will learn from the good Book that the days of visions ended two thousand years ago.

Has Madisonburg a Big Cave?

A news reporter gets up the following: Another new cave was discovered in this county, which proves a far greater wonder than the famous Penn cave. The cave is on the Dietrich farm, near Madisonburg. On Tuesday the cave was explored for the first time by B. F. Miller, of Madisonburg, John Long, of Pittsburg; Bertram Miller, of Huntingdon, and several others.

They describe it as being fully three-quarters of a mile in direct length, but of such tortuous windings and so filled with chambers that to travel the cavern in its entirety one would cover a distance of several miles. There are a number of small streams, waterfalls, deep pits and lakes. Wonderful domes, almost 100 feet in height, are found, while many stalactites and stalagmites are to be seen.

This is "big" and if true, should give town lots in Madisonburg a boom.

Since the above was in type, Mr. S. I. Rachau, of Madisonburg, dropped into our office, and thinks some idle moment he make take a lantern and search for this cave.

Ax and Tool Plants to Be Merged.

The stockholders of the American Ax and Tool Company have voted to consolidate the different plants of that concern near Pittsburg and to erect a plant costing $500,000. The minority stockholders threaten to withdraw their plants from the company. They advised the Executive Committee to obtain legal advice before erecting the proposed factory. The William H. Mann & Company plant at Manns, near Lewistown, is the largest individual stockholder, and the owners are bitterly opposed to the combination of the plants.

The removal of this plant from Manns would be a serious blow to Reedsville, located about a quarter of a mile from the factory, as a large amount of money is put in circulation there on the weekly pay days of the plant.

Attempts Suicide at Philipsburg.

Mrs. Mary Hendershot, of Allport, attempted suicide in the grouuds of the Cottage hospital, at Philipsburg. Her brother is a patient, and the woman, accompanied by her husband, and her husband's sister, applied for admission. As it was not visitors' day they were refused. While her husband was unhitching the horse preparatory to driving away, Mrs. Hendershot drew a pistol and shot herself through the right breast, inflicting a dangerous wound. She was at once taken into the hospital and the ball removed. The woman refuses to give any reason for attempting to take her life.

Sleighing Accident.

Last Friday Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Dellett were out sleighing, and while driving along a short distance on the other side of Centre Hill, the sleigh upset. Mrs. Dellett was thrown heavily and received a severe bruise of the right arm and shoulder.

On the Sick List.

The wife of Samuel Emerick, of Georges valley, is seriously ill.

Miss Mary Reeder, of Georges valley, is quite ill, at the advanced age of 80 years.

W. B. Mingle, of our town, is ill, from congestion of the lungs.

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